ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.

SWAIN SC.

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ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS
NEWSPAPER
ONE PENNY

PRESS CHANGES.

The *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, a Conservative organ of great ability, conducted by gentlemen of education and position, has long given evidence of weakness in the way of commercial and general management. Mr. Grant, the editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, in reply to some strictures of the *Saturday Review* concerning certain immoral advertisements which appear in his paper, says he is only the editor, and, therefore, not responsible for the commercial management of his journal. Dr. Sebastian Evans may say the same with regard to the want of commercial power observable in the management of his paper. The proprietary, however, seem determined to put new energy into the conduct of their establishment. According to a Brighton paper, Mr. Harrison, the manager of the *Daily Telegraph*, is to take charge of our contemporary. Mr. Harrison is an able newspaper man, and he will, we are sure, do full justice to his position. If the *Gazette* is not a fine property it ought to be. The Conservatives of Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire should subscribe for at least thirty thousand copies of a daily devoted to their interests. The party never did, and never will, we fancy, do justice to its newspapers. In the future, however, the *Gazette* will have the advantage of knowing something of the commercial tactics of the paper that boasts "the largest circulation in the world."

It is not simply its politics that gives to the *Birmingham Daily Post* the large circulation which it enjoys in Birmingham and the surrounding districts. The commercial news of the *Post*, its late intelligence, its London information, are particularly well done. There is no provincial daily better managed in this respect than our flourishing contemporary. The *Post's* London correspondence is full of local and Midland feeling. The writer knows and considers the people for whom he is writing, and the general editorship of the paper is marked throughout with this important characteristic. The *Post* is conducted for its constituents, whose tastes, and opinions, and prejudices are considered, and weighed, and respected. The new daily paper which is about to be started will find the *Post* a tough opponent. In presence of a third journal, and that professing Radical opinions, the *Post* may probably find in its heart a little kindly feeling for the *Gazette*, which has given it such a wide field for commercial and editorial cultivation. There is a rumour that the new Birmingham daily paper is a myth; that it is another *Torch*; that Mr. George Dawson is not well enough to go on with the business. The truth is Mr. Dawson has recovered his strength marvellously, and will be ready for work the moment he returns. Meanwhile, Dr. Langford is making all the necessary arrangements for the paper, which will come out this year. It would astonish all parties to see a halfpenny daily started in the meantime. And why not? Leeds, Glasgow, Sheffield, Hull, Darlington, Shields, Newcastle, and many other towns have their little dailies at a halfpenny, and the established penny papers do not find that they sustain any injury from these little gad-flies of the *Echo* class. Mr. George Dawson's new daily is to be a penny and it will devote special and almost exclusive attention to Birmingham.

The *Gazette* should seek to extend the basis of its operations. The capitals of Worcestershire and Warwickshire ought to do great things for a Conservative daily. Worcester just now seems particularly open for the attentions of the *Gazette*. The local journal there is in constant trouble and hot water, and is rapidly losing the ground which a former proprietor made for it. For the sake of the city and county the editor and proprietor of a few years ago ought not to have left the oldest paper in amateur hands. Latterly the *Journal* has been edited by a gentleman formerly on *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, Mr. Charles Boutel, who has this week appealed against the proprietary in the opposition paper, the *Herald*. During his conduct of the paper, his sub-editor's dismissal created quite a scandal in the old city, and Mr. Boutel seems inclined to make the place additionally hot for the poor old journal. It is always a misfortune when a newspaper of any reputation falls into the hands of non-newspaper people, who presume on its supposed influence and expect the editorial "we" to make positions for them in society. In these days the public not only look for their money's worth in a paper, but they will have it in real professional journalistic work. We have a personal feeling for the welfare of the *Journal*. Will no one rescue it from itself? What is the Conservative party about?

The *Worcestershire Chronicle*, a Liberal newspaper, edited by Mr. Knight, a journalist of the old school, and a man of considerable literary ability, is going into the old *Journal* quarters at The Cross. The editor announces his removal this week, and the friends of his paper will regard the change as one of great importance. The *Chronicle* will, we believe, change its size and conform to the ordinary shape of newspapers in the present day, and if the proprietors are wise they will publish it on Saturday instead of Wednesday. The result would, we are sure, be a large extension of the circulation and influence of the *Chronicle*.

Mr. Brogden, who established with great success a penny paper in Lincoln, has retired and sold his interest to Mr. E. R. Cousans, who for some years was proprietor of the *Lincolnshire Times* and, afterwards, of the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*. Mr. Cousans is an excellent journalist, and we wish him a fresh lease of success and prosperity with his new paper.

Looking further northward we notice an important change in the *Durham County Advertiser* which has reduced its price to twopence, and increased its editorial and literary columns. The *Advertiser* is an enlightened progressive Conservative paper. It was once the only journal between York and Newcastle. Looking over an old copy of the paper the other day we came upon the report of Mr. John Bright's election for Durham; the result of a Conservative split. One of Mr. Bright's most telling points on the hustings was a quotation from the Corn Law Rymer.

It is from no impertinent curiosity that we string together this gossip on press matters. No people say less about themselves or their papers than journalists. We have thought it interesting to our readers to give them some of the latest news concerning the papers which are best known to them. We hope, by and by, to give a series of portraits of the leading newspaper editors and proprietors in the provinces.

MUSCULARITY.

We claim for Mr. Wilkie Collins a patient and impartial hearing on athletics and muscular development. There are certain questions, closely associated with human nature and with morals, which modern novelists, by common consent, are well qualified to discuss through the medium of fiction. This is one of them. Since Charles Kingsley devoted his attention to "muscular christianity," the merits of the controversy have been hotly canvassed, but during all these years our men of science have not contributed very much to the solution of the problem. Biology, M. Auguste Compte assures us, is the latest and most complex in the Series of Sciences, and its laws have hardly begun as yet to be stated with precision. Writers on the mental and physical phenomena of man deal for the most part with speculations and probabilities; they are not able to lay down ascertained and incontrovertible conclusions. Hence the philosophers, on such a question as the desirability of a high development of the muscular system, have about as much claim to attention as a keen student of human nature—and no more. The novelists are the keen students of human nature. Let us go then to Mr. Kingsley, to the author of "Tom Brown's School Days," and to Mr. Wilke Collins for light on this rather engrossing topic. Fathers of families, and mothers, are anxious to know whether or not it is really a good thing for their well-formed, intelligent, and promising son to hold the stroke oar in the Oxford Eight, to be the champion University pedestrian, or to throw the cricket ball ten feet farther than any other man of his order. The muscular professors have had very much their own way on the subject for a long time. Now and again a smart protest has been raised, but the athlete has immediately stepped into the ring and with a well-directed blow from the shoulder knocked down the croaker and silenced him for the time. While such literary champions as Charles Kingsley and Thomas Hughes were to the fore, blowing the trumpet of athleticism, unchallenged by foemen worthy to enter the lists with them, there was not much chance for the other side. These doctors have done their work. The Englishman of the present hour is master of the world in limb and muscle, in "training," and in that which the gentlemen of the ring call "science," But there are men quietly watching the game from the outside who declare that while our young men of all classes are getting more and more perfect in gymnastic feats they are beginning to show less feeling, less sensibility, less sympathy, less humanity, and that it is not possible to put so fine an edge upon their mental culture as it would be if not quite so much attention were paid to physical development. People on that side of the question who choose words for strength rather than for nicety of expression insist that beyond a certain point of progress athletics and brutality run on close parallel lines. Mr. Wilkie Collins has now ranged himself on the mental side. The case has been put very strongly for the gymnasts, not only by Mr. Kingsley and by "Tom Brown," but by a host of followers, including a gentle army of lady novelists; but the tide has turned at last. "Man and Wife" is an explosive missile cast into the very midst of the muscular philosophers, and since in that brilliant work Mr. Collins treats the question on precisely the same grounds as those on which the novelists of the opposite school take their stand, he must be listened to with the same heed that has been given to the preaching of his antagonists. Let the battle be fought out fairly by the professors of the study of human nature who are now in the field. A long list of magnificent heroes have been set up for our admiration by the muscular novelists of the last quarter of a century. Strength of arm, speed of shank, and breadth of shoulders, have run on all fours with "genuine" christianity, "real" purity of morals, faithfulness of heart, and devotion to a great purpose in life. Let these noble characters on the stage of modern fiction be confronted with Mr. Geoffrey Delamayne, Mr. Collins's model athlete, who grew selfish, stupid, and brutal as he approached nearer and nearer to muscular perfection, and whose life was sacrificed to "training." We will not venture a word, at this stage, on the merits of the dispute, but we finish as we began by saying, Let Mr. Wilkie Collins be heard.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

The portrait on page 24 represents the man who has, by right of choice of a most honourable and learned constituency, succeeded to one of the many high places left vacant by the death of the late Earl Derby. Members of the University of Oxford will remember, among the most cherished of collegiate associations, the genial, noble, and dignified manner in which the "Rupert of debate" and the translator of the Iliad performed, on so many conspicuous occasions, the duties appertaining to the office of Chancellor of the University. Lord Derby's Latin speeches were perfect specimens of modern classic composition; he was the model on which Oxford men with a turn for political life formed themselves; and he was the one man whom not a single undergraduate could ever refrain from cheering on those occasions of license when but very few names are received without a certain share of hisses or a certain reserve of acclamation. It was, we think, only the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and the late Earl Derby who invariably met with perfectly unmixed cheers at the hands of the undergraduates. The Marquis of Salisbury now holds the somewhat trying position sustained with so much honour and popularity for so many years by the lately deceased nobleman. It is a trying position because the constituency is fastidious, its admiration is not easily won, and its favour will continue to shine in full effulgence on its favourites only when their conduct is pretty nearly irreproachable. The Marquis of Salisbury has many qualities to render him a fit successor to the late noble Earl at the University. He is eloquent, chivalric, full of courage and independence of spirit, versatile, a brilliant scholar, a man of letters writing well on a wide range of subjects, a Conservative of Conservatives, an ardent champion of the Church, the representative of a noble name in English history, and one who fearlessly stands by his order.

The most noble Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, third Marquis of Salisbury, eighth Earl, Viscount Cranbourne, Baron Cecil of Essingden, and co-heir to the Barony of Ogle, is in his forty-first year. He was born on the 13th of February, 1830. He has occupied a prominent position in public life for very many years. Until 1865 he was known in the political and literary world as Lord Robert Cecil. In June of that year his elder brother died, and he became heir to the late Marquis. From that time until the death of his father, in April, 1868, his name was very familiar to all readers of newspapers as Viscount Cranbourne, the member for the borough of Stamford, a seat which he occupied from his 23rd year until, by the death of his father, he was elevated to the House of Peers. The noble Marquis was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He took his B.A. degree in 1850, and his M.A. in 1853, when he was elected a Fellow of All Saints College. As a member of the Lower House he was not long before he took a place among the "governing classes." In Lord Derby's administration of 1866 he occupied the high and responsible position of Secretary of State for India. During the following year occurred that event in his life which has rendered his career a remarkable episode in the history of party in England. He broke with Mr. Disraeli, and threw himself out of the Ministry, in company with General Peel, in consequence of a wide divergence of opinion with respect to the Reform Bill of 1867. What the Adullamites did with respect to Mr. Gladstone and the previous Reform Bill, that did Lord Cranbourne in the struggle over the measure which is now the law of the country: but with this difference, that while Mr. Gladstone's Bill was broken down and destroyed by the defection of his friends, Mr. Disraeli rallied after the disruption of his ranks, and overcame the obstacles placed in his path by deserters as well as by foes. Lord Cranbourne, from the time that he left the Ministry, was a bitter political and personal opponent of the Conservative leader, and such was the warmth of the battle between the ex-Secretary of State for India and the great man who afterwards succeeded Earl Derby in the Premiership, that it is generally supposed that the breach has never been healed, and when recently a leader was wanted for the Conservative party in the House of Peers it was understood that the Marquis of Salisbury could not accept the post while Mr. Disraeli led the party in the Lower House. That, however, was not the only reason why the Duke of Richmond was chosen to occupy among the Peers the place which the Earl of Derby had filled so long and with so much honour. Independently of any difference with Mr. Disraeli, the Marquis of Salisbury possesses an individuality of thought and opinion too exceptional for a successful leader in times of political difficulty like those through which we have been passing now for some years. He is, above all things, a man of rigid principles, and does not sufficiently recognise the policy of yielding to expediency and necessity. On the Irish Church Bill and the Irish Land Bill there have been many Peers who have agreed with him but have not supported him. His career in the House of Lords, though of only two years' duration, has given him a very high place in that assembly as a speaker and a statesman, but the course he has thought fit to adopt at moments of crisis has tended to justify Mr. Disraeli in not having yielded to him when the time came that the Conservative party must decide upon a new course of action. But the Marquis of Salisbury is a young man and the ex-Premier is in advanced life; the day may come, when certain great questions shall have been settled, and parties have fallen into more distinct positions, when the Marquis of Salisbury will take the place among the Conservative Peers to which his great abilities and high character entitled him. Of other events in his life not yet referred to we need only say that in 1857 he married Miss Georgina, daughter of the late Baron Alderson, and that he has been for years a writer of articles in the *Quarterly Review* and the *Saturday Review*. In addition to his political and literary endowments he is a masterly financier, and has a great reputation among commercial men. In a position where many others have failed he has succeeded—as chairman of the Great Eastern Railway. Some two or three years ago, at the earnest solicitation of the shareholders and directors, he accepted that onerous office, and restored the affairs of the company to something like solvency. His proficiency in this line of public life he probably owes to the time when he was not his father's heir, and when commerce and finance offered temptations which do not present themselves to the natural inheritor of a peerage. His unexpected elevation to a higher station has not, however, diverted his attention from the important task which he undertook as chairman of a great railway company. From the picture presented on page 24 it will be seen that the Marquis of Salisbury has a fine, commanding presence. His appearance in his Chancellor's robes was very striking. In our account of the Oxford Commemoration we give particulars of the proceedings when his lordship took his seat as Chancellor of the University.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

On page 25 of this impression appears a large engraving of the interior of the Sheldonian Theatre of Oxford University, as it appeared on the Tuesday when the Marquis of Salisbury took his seat as President of the ancient and learned corporation. On the opposite page, facing our picture of the scene of installation, is given a portrait of the Marquis of Salisbury, the new Chancellor of the University. The recent election of the noble Marquis as Chancellor, and his appearance at Oxford for the first time to take his seat, gave unusual interest to the proceedings of the Oxford University Commemoration this year, and helped to render the festival one of the most brilliant and successful ever held. The actual commemoration day was Wednesday, June, 22nd, but the festival commenced on the Monday, when the Marquis of Salisbury, who had been already invested with the Office of Chancellor, by a deputation which had waited upon him for that purpose, arrived at the old city and held a levée in the Library of All Saints College. His Lordship's installation took place in the Sheldonian Theatre on Tuesday, when he delivered a Latin speech, and conferred the honorary decree of D.C.L. upon a large number of noblemen and gentlemen, including the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Northumberland, Sir Edward Landseer, Sir Francis Grant, Sir William Armstrong, and Mr. Matthew Arnold. The proceedings were of a grand and imposing character. The new Chancellor entered the Theatre in grand procession, attired in robes of gold brocade, the trail of the robes being borne by his lordship's youthful sons, Lord Cranborne, aged nine years, and Lord William Cecil, aged 7, as pages, dressed in black velvet. The Marchioness of Salisbury and Lady Gwendoline, her daughter, sat next to the Chancellor's seat, the doctors in scarlet robes occupied the circular range of seats, the ladies the lower galleries, the graduates the floor, and the under-graduates the upper gallery. After the ceremony of conferring University honours an ode was sung, written especially for this occasion by Sir Francis Doyle and composed by Sir F. Gore Ouseley, and then followed the annual prize speeches and exercises. Wednesday was devoted to the festival in commemoration of the founders and benefactors of the colleges and the university, and again a grand procession wended its way to the Sheldonian Theatre. Among those who followed the Chancellor on that occasion, besides the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of Houses, were the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Oxford, the ex-Bishop of Labuan, Sir Roundell Palmer, M.P., Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., Mr. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. Newdegate, M.P., and Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P. The following distinguished men then had conferred on them the honorary degree of D.C.L.:—The Right Hon. Earl de Grey, K.G., his Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, Lieutenant-General von Bulow, Danish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, the Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp, M.A., the Right Hon. Earl Cowley, K.G., G.C.B., the Right Hon. Earl of Rosse, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, D.D., the Right Hon. Baron Lyttelton, K.C.M.G., the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.A., M.P., Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Sir J. C. Dalrymple Hay, C.B., Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Lieutenant-General Sir William R. Mansfield, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., the Rev. Henry Moseley, M.A., F.R.S., Canon of Bristol, the Rev. Henry Parry Liddon, M.A., Christ Church, Dean Ireland's Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture, Canon of St. Paul's, William Boxall, Esq., R.A., Director of the National Gallery of Pictures, George Edward Paget, M.D., President of the General Medical Council, Edward Frankland, Esq., F.R.S., Henry Bence Jones, M.D., F.R.S., William Smith, Esq., LL.D., George Campbell, Esq., Warren De La Rue, Esq., Vice-President of the Royal Society, Edward A. Freeman, Esq., M.A., William Huggins, Esq., F.R.S., Secretary to the Royal Astronomical Society, Sir William Jenner, M.D., one of the Physicians to the Queen, William Sterndale Bennett, Esq., M.A., Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge. After presentations and other ceremonies, a number of prize compositions were recited. On Thursday, the new Keble College was dedicated, and its warden, Mr. Talbot, was installed. The ceremony was impressive. The Chancellor of the University arrived at the College at half-past ten o'clock, attended by the University officials. His Lordship was received at the gateway by the Warden and Council. The Bishop of Oxford, who represented the Visitor of the College (his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury), was received at the same point, and a procession was then formed, and walked round the quadrangle, preceded by the choir singing Psalms. Lord Salisbury wore his robes as Chancellor of the University, his two little sons acting as trainbearers. The choir were under the direction of the Rev. P. Medd (Precentor). Among those who took part in the procession were the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Rochester, the Vice-Chancellor, Earl Beauchamp, Canon Bright, Canon Liddon, Dr. Pusey, Dean Mansel, the Master of Balliol, the Rector of Exeter, the President of Magdalen, Canon Trevor of York, the Principals of St. Mary Hall and St. Alban Hall, and the Warden of Keble College. Having passed the quadrangle, the procession entered the chapel. The Bishop of Oxford conducted a short service, and then the Warden was formally installed. In addition to these more formal proceedings of the week, there were balls, concerts, and other festivities for every day, the most distinguished being the University Commemoration Ball on the Wednesday, and the Eton and Harrow Ball, in the Corn Exchange, on Tuesday. The commemoration week was altogether brilliant and memorable in the history of a city which is very proud of its annals.

Rosseter's Hair Restorer is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

Pure Water.—Alfred Bird, Experimental Chemist, begs to announce that he has perfected his new Carbon Filter, price 7s. 6d. each, which he guarantees shall deliver 60 gallons of the purest water daily.—To be seen in action at 69, Worcester Street, Birmingham. [930

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Right Hon. Earl Derby and the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury were privately married at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Tuesday. The age of the noble Earl is 44, that of the bride 46.

English sparrows are becoming indispensable to various parts of America. The Mormons have determined to breed them in order that the grasshoppers, which yearly destroy millions of dollars worth of property in the Salt Lake region, may be exterminated.

The Prince of Wales, on Tuesday, laid the first stone of a new church in Oxford-street, to be especially devoted to the deaf and dumb. His Royal Highness delivered a very suitable though brief address, and the religious part of the ceremony was conducted by the Archbishop of York.

Earl Granville is appointed to succeed the late Earl Clarendon as Foreign Minister; the Earl of Kimberley succeeds Earl Granville as Colonial Minister; Viscount Halifax becomes Lord Privy Seal; and Mr. Forster enters the Cabinet, retaining the Vice-Presidency of the Committee of Council.

On Monday evening, in honour of the ninety-fourth anniversary of the declaration of American Independence, a reception was held by the United States Minister and Mrs. Motley, at their residence in Arlington-street, which was numerously attended by the Americans now in London.

The annual rates of mortality in the following places last week per 1,000 of the population were —Portsmouth and Nottingham 11, Birmingham and Wolverhampton 16, Leicester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Dublin 20, Salford and Sheffield, 21, London and Sunderland 22, Edinburgh, Hull, and Bristol 23, Norwich, Manchester, Leeds, and Glasgow 24, Bradford 25, and Liverpool 27.

The *Indépendance Italienne* says:—"A Ministerial crisis exists at Athens. M. Zaimis and some of the members of the Cabinet are anxious to fix a limit to the inquiry into the causes of the catastrophe at Marathon, under the direct control of England and Italy. M. Valaorites and other Ministers, on the contrary, consider that the dignity and interests of Greece require that the inquiry should be carried out without limit or impediment."

The Œcumenical Council.—The *Eastern Budget* says that the Hungarian bishops have received a communication from their Government urging them to persist in their opposition to the dogma of Papal Infallibility, and promising them its support; and that the members of the Czech Club at St. Petersburgh have decided to abandon the Roman Catholic faith in the event of the proclamation of Papal Infallibility, and the Panslavist Committee is striving to persuade the Czechs in Bohemia to follow their examples.

Free Libraries.—The son and daughters of the late Mr. William Ewart, M.P., have given to each of the forty free libraries in the United Kingdom a large and valuable portrait of their father, bearing the following inscription:—"William Ewart, a member of the House of Commons for thirty-eight years, between 1828 and 1868. He was one of the foremost promoters of the great political and social reforms of his time, and among many other important measures he originated and carried the act which gave free libraries to the people of Great Britain and Ireland." The portraits are highly finished, in monochrome on a photographic basis, and recall most agreeably the presence of the deceased gentleman. They are by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street, being replicas of one taken from life by him in 1869.

Jeanne Hachette.—The festival held in honour of Jane of the Hatchet, took place at Beauvais on Saturday. The origin of this *fête* is as follows: In 1472, Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, with 80,000 men, laid seige to that town. A vigorous resistance was offered, but at last the inhabitants saw from the walls, with great uneasiness, that the Burgundians were preparing to make a great final effort. At the news of this, a general agitation spread through the town. The women, who had until then merely brought aid to the combatants, armed themselves also, under the command of Jeanne Laine, and were seen at the most exposed points, maintaining their ground courageously against the besiegers. The latter all at once uttered a loud shout, for one of their party had planted a Burgundian flag on the rampart. But, almost at the same moment arose a cry of terror. The triumphant soldier rolled over, with his head cleft in two, on those who were following him, and whom he dragged down with him; it was Jeanne Laine who had given the blow with an axe, and then, brandishing in one hand her blood-stained hatchet, and in the other the enemy's standard, she reanimated the courage of her friends and cast terror into the Duke's camp. The Duke raised the siege, and the heroine, carried in triumph, was henceforth known only as Jeanne Hachette. The town of Beauvais has preserved the captured flag as a relic, and it is borne every year by young girls in a procession instituted by letters patent of Louis XI.

Important.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. Twenty-five per cent saved in value. [537

Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also Mrs. Allen's Zylobalsamum (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position. [648

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class *men*. Human hair manufactured in *all* its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade: has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloth Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn*, and *Vulcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591

GOSSIP.

Mr. T. W. Robertson is at present recruiting his health in the Isle of Wight.

A new novel, by Mr. Justin M'Carthy, will shortly appear in *Tinsley's Magazine.*

Offenbach's next opera, now in hand, is to be entitled "The Divorce of Figaro."

M. Verconsin has finished for the Vaudeville a comedy, entitled "Roule ta Bosse."

A spectacular drama, entitled "L'Odalisque," is a forthcoming novelty at the Châtelet.

Mr. H. J. Byron will shortly visit America, where he will appear in several of his own pieces.

Mr. Henry Smart has just completed a cantata for female voices, entitled "King René's Daughter."

Mr. Wilkie Collins (says the *Echo*) is not in good health, and was unable to complete the last revises of his new novel, "Man and Wife."

Mr. Charles Hamilton, author of "Sketches of Life and Sport in South-Eastern Africa," has gone on an expedition to the West Coast of Africa.

Victorien Sardou's most recent success, "Fernande," now playing at the Gymnase, Paris, has been adapted for the English stage.

Offenbach, who has been staying at Ems (says the *Musical Standard*) has much benefited by his visit there.

A monument in memory of Ugo Foscolo, the poet, is shortly to be inaugurated in the church of Santa Croce at Florence.

The debt of Chicago is eleven million dollars. The City Council have decided to increase it four million dollars more for public improvements.

Mr. G. W. Martin has (says the *Musical Standard*) published a second edition of his song, "Lothair," dedicated by permission to Viscountess Beaconsfield.

The University of Vienna has decided to admit women to all the advantages of its medical school, and two female students have already availed themselves of the privilege.

A number of the admirers of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen propose to form a Theistic Society for the diffusion of the principles of the Brahma Somaj in this country.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul have just arrived in England. They have been absent on an eight months' tour in the United States, where they met with great success.

Further discoveries have been made in Pompeii in the shape of five musical instruments made of silver and ivory, and having a close resemblance to the flute of the present day.

Preparations have been commenced for the celebration of the Great Triennial Handel Festival to be held at the Crystal Palace for four days during the month of June, 1871.

Victorien Sardou's *Fernande* is having a "run" in America, being played at New York, Boston, and Chicago. Being more than slightly improper, it is sure to succeed wherever it is performed.

Mr. George Cruikshank had the honour on Friday of submitting to the Queen his model for the monument about to be placed on the field of Bannockburn in memory of King Robert the Bruce.

Mario is living at Streatham, near London. Some of the musical critics say he is in as good voice as ever. It is rumoured that he contemplates a tour through the provinces with a "ballad concert" company.

Nature states that Dr. Henrici has been elected by the Council of University College, London, Professor of Mathematics, in the place of Dr. Hirst, who resigned the professorship on his appointment to the assistant-registrarship of the University of London.

The letters of Mr. Dallas, from London, during the time he was Minister from the United States at the Court of St. James', which Mr. Bentley will publish this week, contain many particulars of conversations with the late Lord Clarendon as well as Lord Palmerston.

We are glad to hear that Mr. George Dawson is receiving great benefit from his holiday. "He will return shortly," says one of his most intimate friends, "and be ready for work." The new daily paper for Birmingham will therefore be proceeded with before Christmas.

Mr. Palmer, one of the cleverest artists on the *Illustrated London News* is dead. He drew several of the early illustrations of the *Midland News*. A sketch of the last masonic ball at Worcester, which hangs in the Worcester Lodge, at the Bell Hotel, in "the faithful city," is from the late Mr. Palmer's facile pencil.

The uncertainty there is about French titles leads to frequent embarrassments. It is rumoured that the Duc de Roussillon, genealogist and historian, has just had his election as an honorary member of the Junior Athenæum Club cancelled, owing to a doubt as to whether he is a duke at all.

We are sorry to observe a sort of "notice of appeal" to the professional world on behalf of the widow and family of the late Mr. William Brough. It is, indeed, rare to hear of dramatists dying in even moderate circumstances; and if assistance be needed in this instance it will readily be offered by the many friends and admirers of so amiable and talented an author.

There has been a great fuss about a promised new serial *England in the Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Willing was to be the proprietor, Mr. Augustus Sala the editor, and Tinsleys the publishers. At the eleventh hour the *Daily Telegraph* proprietors object to Mr. Sala editing the publication, and the end, we believe, is that *England in the Nineteenth Century* is not to appear at all.

The ample provision which Charles Dickens made for his family consists of some £43,000, invested in public securities; half the value of the copyright of the great novelist's books, estimated at £20,000; his modest house at Gadshill, together with its contents; and the interest in *All the Year Round*, bequeathed to his eldest son. Mr. Dickens was at all times a munificent and free-handed man, and never made the attainment of wealth a first object.—*Athenæum*.

The *Brighton Daily News* says—"Mr. Harrison, who for fifteen years past has taken an active part in the conduct of the *Daily Telegraph*, is about to leave that paper to take the management of the *Birmingham Gazette*. Mr. Harrison, who has been engaged on the penny press ever since it commenced in 1855, will not, we believe, be allowed to leave London without some recognition of the services he has rendered to cheap literature."

A copy of Macklin's splendid edition of the Bible, profusely illustrated with about 11,000 engravings and drawings, comprising specimens of every school and style, was sold last week by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of Leicester-square, for £165. This valuable collection of pictorial art was formed by the late Mr. John Gray Bell, of Manchester, and was handsomely bound in 63 large folio volumes. It is the largest Bible in the world.

A testimonial, in the shape of a handsomely bound set of books, was presented recently to Mr. Richard Gowing, by members of the editorial and reporting staffs of all the Exeter newspapers, on the occasion of his leaving Exeter for Birmingham to edit the *Illustrated Midland News*, under the conductorship of Mr. Joseph Hatton, proprietor. Mr. Gowing had been for three years assistant editor of the *Exeter Gazette* and *Daily Telegram*, and was previously on the staff of the *Ipswich Journal*..—*Newspaper Press*.

PARLIAMENT.

The Education Bill in Committee occupied the House of Commons almost to the exclusion of any other topic on the remaining evenings last week. Sir Stafford Northcote made a determined stand in favour of the liberty to teach catechisms and formularies, guarded by the conscience clause, and was well backed up by Mr. Disraeli, but his amendment was lost by a majority of 57, and by a still larger majority Sir John Pakington lost a proposal requiring that the Scriptures shall be read. Then came a great fight over an amendment proposed by Mr. Jacob Bright, stipulating that in schools where the Scriptures were read no explanations should be given having a tendency for or against the tenets of any sect. This was the last stuggle in behalf of the League, and the strenuous manner in which the proposal was supported elicited from Mr. Gladstone a distinct statement that the Government would throw up the Bill if the amendment were carried. Government had on a division, a majority of 121, and was supported in the voting by 132 Conservatives and by 93 independent Liberals, and 28 of the usual supporters of the Ministry went into the lobby with Mr. Jacob Bright. The strife on Friday night was principally over the "Free Education" doctrine. Mr. Dixon moved an amendment to do away with the children's payments. He had against him, in addition to those who might be expected as a matter of course to oppose him, Mr. Miall. In a full house, Mr. Dixon was supported by only 32 votes. In the House of Lords the only business of importance in the concluding sittings of last week was the passing through Committee of the Bill repealing the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. This, if it passes the Lower House, will remove from Roman Catholics the penalties attaching to the creating of Roman Catholic sees in Great Britain, but the titles of Roman Catholic Bishops will still be only nominal.

The sittings of this week commenced in both Houses with great spirit on Monday, when a good deal of important business was transacted. The Peers discussed certain bearings of the question of the transference of the Red River Settlement to the Dominion of Canada, on the motion of Lord Clanricarde for the production of the correspondence. The conversation came to nothing farther than it gave Earl Granville an opportunity of complimenting the Canadian Government on the discretion with which they had acted in the matter of the transfer since the breaking out of the so-called Rebellion. The Bill rendering illegal the sale of the next presentation to an advowson passed the second reading, with the understanding that certain doubts in the minds of Lord Cairns and the Marquis of Salisbury as to the propriety of permitting so much interference with the rights of property, shall receive due consideration in committee. The amendments on the Benefices Resignation Bill were reported, and a new provision was added to meet the case of lunatic clergymen. Pains have been taken to secure the due appropriation of church income to payment for spiritual work in parishes without inflicting hardship upon incumbents in possession of benefices, but unable to perform the duties. Another measure of a similar character was the Sequestration Bill, providing that a clergyman's creditors shall not have a continuous claim to so much of the future income of the clergyman as shall render it impossible to pay properly for the performance of spiritual duties. An amendment by the Bishop of Winchester, leaving certain matters of detail to the judgment of the bishop, with an appeal to the archbishop, was agreed to.

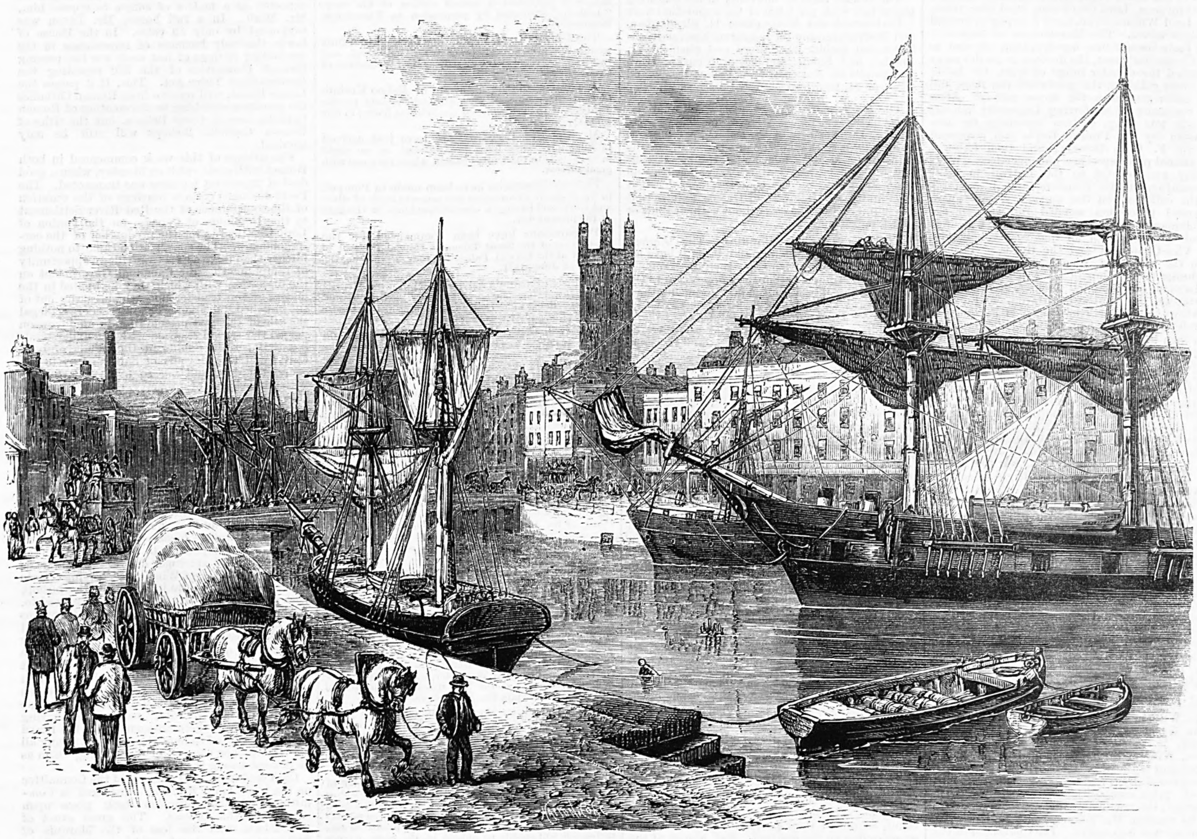
The Education Bill in the House of Commons was one thing when the Committee proceeded with the consideration of the clause on Monday evening, and quite another thing when the House rose. The body of ratepayers now are to elect the School Boards in country parishes and in the metropolis; in towns the Boards are to be elected by the Town Council, but it is to be done by the "cumulative vote," each elector having as many votes as there are members of the Board to be elected, and to have the option of giving all his votes to one man or of distributing them as he pleases among the candidates.

On Tuesday night the report of the Committee on the Irish Land Bill was considered in Committee, when conversation took place upon several of the clauses. The great event of the debate was the loss of the Marquis of Salisbury's amendment, which was carried on Committee by a majority of 18 last week against the advice of the leader of the Conservative peers. This amendment provided that tenants paying upwards of £50 a year rent should not be eligible for penalties for eviction. The Earl of Besborough proposed now the reversal of the decision of last week and the restoration in the clause of a limitation to £200 rent instead of £50. The Duke of Marlborough, among others who supported the Marquis of Salisbury, now withdrew their support as a matter of policy, and the amendment was expunged on a division by a majority of 82. After this an amendment by Earl Granville was agreed to reversing other decisions of the Lords in Committee, and providing once again for the presumption in law that improvements are made by tenants. The Lords' amendments will be considered by the House of Commons on Monday, and the third reading in the Upper House will be taken next Friday.

Even in the midst of large towns and cities the people are familiar with the Act of a few years ago bringing poachers under the supervision of the rural police. It enables a constable to stop a man on the road at night and search him, and, if he finds game, nets, or firearms upon him, he takes him into custody, and charges him with the unlawful possession of these things. It put upon the poacher the onus of proving his innocence. Mr. A. Brown on Wednesday afternoon brought in a bill for the repeal of that Act, but he failed, the voting being 140 against 62. Incidentally the Home Secretary said he could hold out no promise of a Game Law Bill next session. The Sunday Trading Bill from the House of Lords was read a second time. A select Committee is to enquire next year into the evidences on vaccination, with the view of making out before the public an overwhelming case in favour of the operation.

THE QUAY, BRISTOL.

The scene depicted in our sketch (specially drawn for us by a clever draughtsman, Mr. Prior) shows that portion of the quay where the river is crossed by the drawbridge at the bottom of Clare street. A walk round the quays is a Bristol man's "constitutional," and an interesting constitutional it is. Beginning at the point sketched by our artist, he has a long walk extending round to what is called the Walsh Back, and in the course of his rambles he may encounter vessels loading or unloading, bound for or returning from all parts of the world. Bristol trades largely in sugar, timber, guano, hides, oils, and fruits. These represent its staple imports; its exports are not very large, but this branch of trade is extending. Many vessels which come laden to Bristol take up coals and metals from the Channel ports, Swansea, Cardiff, and Newport. During recent years the trading facilities of the western city have been largely developed by the extension of the local railway system. The houses and shops in the immediate foreground of our picture are situated on the quay, the street extending from that point is Clare-street, one of the most important thoroughfares of the city. The church-tower at the back of this locality is St. Stephens, second in interest and beauty locally to St. Mary Redcliffe. The church is situate in what is called St. Stephens' Avenue; its lofty tower has been truly called "the fairest form ever erected by the taste and skill of the last Gothic school." The tower has been restored within the last few years, and it forms one of the most beautiful objects in the city. The porch is a fine piece of work, and the interior of the church is quite in keeping with the fine exterior. The church contains numerous interesting monuments. Not far from this locality is the new building for the assize courts, the site being that of Colston's house, which had been occupied for many years by the *Bristol Mirror* (now the *Daily Times and Mirror)*, and close by are clustered all the more important buildings of Bristol.



THE QUAY, BRISTOL.

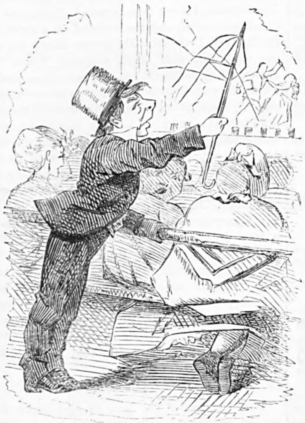
We reprint a brief sketch of the history of the famous western port from *Black's Guide*. Bristol is situated on the banks of the river Avon, about eight miles from its mouth, in the Bristol Channel. Its position is favourable both for health and picturesqueness, as it is bulit on six or seven low hills, with intermediate valleys. The lower and older portions of the city are close and crowded; but the newer streets, and the charming suburb of Clifton, have been built with every attention to beauty and sanitary requirements. Part of the city is in Somersetshire; but it enjoys the dignity of an independent county, having received a charter conferring that privilege from Edward III. There can be no doubt that Bristol is a place of great antiquity. Its ancient name was Caer Odor, meaning the city of the chasm, or deep river channel, referring to the physical features of the bed of the Avon, at the point where it passes the city. Chatterton derives its present name from Brictric, the last king of Wessex, who died in 800. It is more probable, however, that Bristol is simply a literal Saxon translation of the ancient British name, Bric corresponding to Odor, and the affix stow to the prefix caer. Bricstow in course of time came to be changed into Bristol, the modern designation. From the importance of the position, there can be little doubt that the Romans had a settlement here, though they have not left the marked traces of themselves which are to be found in many other localities. Florence of Worcester informs us that Harold set sail from this city to invade Wales. In Domesday Book Bristol is mentioned as a walled town possessing a castle, and rated to the king at one hundred and ten silver marks. Both the castle and town must have been well defended. In the time of Stephen it is said the walls, which were a mile in circumference, varied from twelve to twenty-five feet in thickness. The first governor of the castle was an ancestor of the present family of Berkeley. This massive structure, after being repeatedly besieged, was demolished by the forces under the command of Oliver Cromwell, and that so effectually that at the present day scarcely any of its parts remain. The ancient city, the walls of which are still in existence, stood almost in the centre of the present one. A convent of the order of St. Augustine formerly flourished here, the church of which was formed into a cathedral at the Dissolution, when Bristol first became the seat of a bishop. It has since been united by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the see of Gloucester, under the style of Bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol. During the eighteenth century the city flourished by means of its great trade with foreign countries, although it was not till the commencement of the present century that its docks and warehouses for shipping and commerce were opened. It sustained great damage in the year 1831 by a dreadful riot, in which property to the value of nearly two hundred thousand pounds was destroyed, including many of the public buildings of the city. Bristol is the birthplace of a number of eminent persons. Sebastian Cabot was born here about the year 1477. It was from this port that he sailed in 1497 on the expedition that resulted in the first discovery of the continent of America. He died about the year 1557. Edward Colston, the philanthropist, was born here in 1636, and died in 1721. Sir William Draper, the antagonist of "Junius," was born in 1721, and died 1787. John Lewis, the antiquary, author of a "History of John Wickliffe," "History of the Abbey Church of Faversham," etc., was born in 1675, and died in 1746. Sir N. W. Wraxall, an indefatigable traveller and historical writer, was born in 1751, and died in 1831. Thomas Chatterton, the poet, was born in Bristol in 1752, and poisoned himself in London in 1770. Robert Southey, poet-laureate, was born here in 1774, and died in 1843. The Rev. John Eagles, "scholar, painter, and poet," author of "The Sketcher," and translator of Homer's Hymns, was born in 1784, and died in 1855. The situation of Bristol is highly favourable for the development of trade and commerce; and the growth of the city in population and in industrial pursuits has corresponded with its natural advantages. At the census of 1861 the city had a population of 154,093, and 23,590 inhabited houses, showing an increase over the previous census of 10,765 persons and 2,717 houses. The imports and exports are very considerable, the duties on them being said to amount to upwards of a million sterling annually. Bristol is more noted for the number and variety of its manufactures than for the extent to which any special branch is carried. There are cotton-works, sugar-refineries, shipbuilding yards, potteries, glass-works, vitriol manufactories, iron-foundries, distilleries, a patent-shot manufactory, and many others of less importance. Bristol trades with the West Indies, Mauritius, France, Spain, Portugal, America, and Australia. It has also a considerable trade with Ireland. Steam-packets regularly ply between this port and various points on the Irish, English, and Scotch coasts. There is, in addition, railway communication with all parts of the kingdom. The town is well supplied with newspapers, two being published daily and six weekly. The city is divided, for municipal purposes, into ten wards; and its government is vested in a corporation consisting of a mayor, sixteen aldermen, and forty-eight councillors. In conjunction with Clifton and smaller suburbs, Bristol returns two members to Parliament.

We hope in future numbers of our paper to give other illustrations of Bristol and the vicinity.

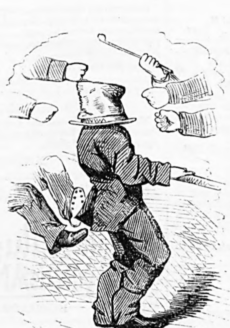
FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF CLARENDON. On Saturday the remains of the Earl of Clarendon were interred, very privately, though with such marks of honour as the occasion required, in the cemetery at Watford, on the North-Western line of railway. The body was removed at an early hour from 1, Grosvenor-crescent, to the Euston-square station, followed by Lord Hyde, the chief mourner, and his brothers. At half-past nine a special train left Euston, and two hours later the funeral procession moved from Watford towards the cemetery, which was reached at noon precisely. The cortége consisted of a hearse drawn by six horses, and nine coaches with four horses each. The mourners were Lord Hyde, successor to the earldom, the Hon. George Patrick Villiers, the Hon. Francis Villiers, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, the Hon. Frederick A. Stanley, the Earl of Verulam, the Hon. Robert Grimston, Mr. Frederick Villiers, the Rev. H. Villiers, Mr. Villiers Lister, Mr. Charles Earle, the Earl of Morley, Lord Grimston, the Earl of Craven, the Earl of Caledon, Viscount Folkestone, the Earl of Radnor, Mr. George Grimston, Mr. Henry Loch, the Hon. Robert Lytton, the Rev. E. Cheere, Mr. Berkeley Paget, Mr. William Harcourt, the Hon. Osbert Craven, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Essex, Mr. A. Borthwick, Mr. Arthur Russell, the Rev. F. Cox, Dr. Baber, and Mr. Humbert. Fourteen servants of the household also attended. The town of Waterford and its immediate neighbourhood very generally put on the signs of mourning, and the windows of all the houses along the route taken by the procession were darkened. Arrived at the cemetery, the coffin was borne into the chapel, where the service was read by the Hon. and Rev. E. H. Grimston, who continued the ritual at the tomb, a large new vault destined to hold twelve coffins. The deceased Earl's remains were enclosed in lead, and in an outer case covered with rich Genoa crimson silk velvet, having four rows of gilt nails and eight massive handles. The upper panel of the lid bore a chased coronet, and the lower the insignia of the Garter. The plate in the midst was thus inscribed:—"The Right Honble. George William Frederick Villiers, K.G., G.C.B., 4th Earl of Clarendon. Born 12th January, 1800; died 27th June, 1870." In the procession to the grave the late Earl's coronet was borne on a cushion by his valet. A great many persons assembled at the cemetery and along the road leading to it, and the utmost decorum characterised their behaviour. Messrs. Banting, of St. James's-street, were the undertakers, to whom all the arrangements had been entrusted, and these were marked throughout by the undeviating order for which the firm has long enjoyed a well-established reputation.

Charles Matthews in Australia.—At a dinner given to him by the Hobart Town Athenæum, Mr. Matthews said:—I began to doubt whether there is a real Australia, for all here—literally all the people I have met—appear to be English. I seem to have known them all, and they all seem to know me. (Cheers.) Some of them I must have seen before, and only now renew the acquaintance. I suppose I have really met with nearly every one before. (Applause.) As for the phrases, "I believe you know my uncle," "My brother was a friend of your father's nephew," "My sister knew your uncle," "Your cousin married my wife's uncle's widow," "My uncle knew your father's second cousin"—why things of that kind meet me in every mouth. Also, I have remembrances that "I lived next door to you in Fulham," "I supped at the same hotel with you at Manchester," "A friend of mine met you in New York," "I went into the Lyceum with an order to see you play." (Great laughter.) "My brother-in-law had the pleasure of serving you with a writ at Covent Garden. (Laughter.) These are details of what constantly occurs. (Laughter.) Even begging letters are not wanting. They remind me of the mother country. (Laughter.) Their claims are indisputable. "I had the honour of playing at York the day after you finished your engagement—'Lend me five shillings.'" (Laughter.) "My father was property man at Drury-lane when you were playing at the Haymarket—'Lend me half-a-crown.'" (Renewed laughter.) "I lodged at the same house at Manchester the week before you came to it—'Five and sixpence.'" Such touches of nature make the whole world kin. (Great laughter.) Even the places here are familiar and smell of England. When once I have driven through Brighton, Kew, Richmond, Sunbury, Malmsbury, and Windsor, with an occasional trip to Balaclava and Heidelberg, it is difficult to believe that I am 15,000 miles away from my godfathers and godmothers, and all such like. (Applause.) I have truly enjoyed myself during the few days I have spent in the colony. No doubt the longer I stay the more I shall like it. At any rate I shall never forget the cordiality with which I have been received. If my public reception is only half as good as that I have met with in private, I shall be perfectly satisfied.

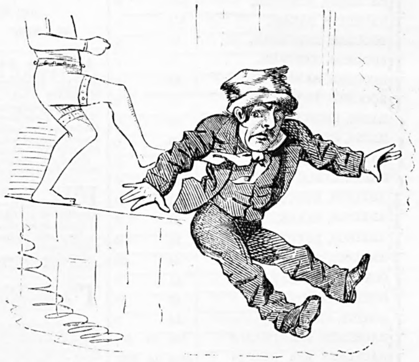
INCIDENTS OF THE BIRMINGHAM FAIR.



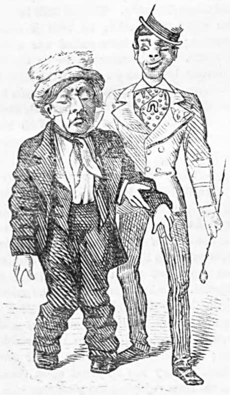
OBJECTING TO SEE LOVELY WOMAN IN DISTRESS HE EXPRESSES HIS FEELINGS,



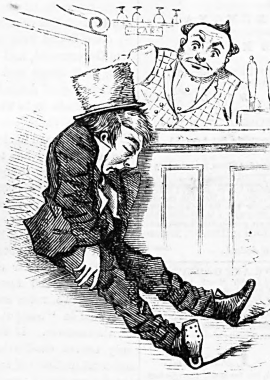
AND IS IMMEDIATELY SHUT UP,



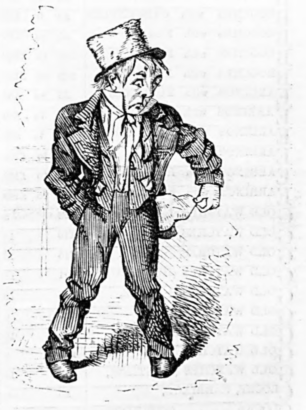
AND SUMMARILY EJECTED FROM THE SHOW.



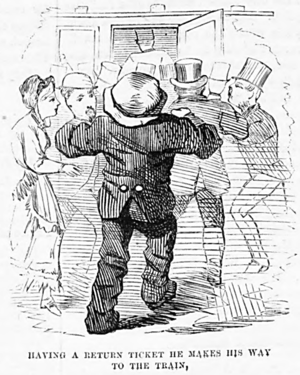
ON REACHING THE GROUND HE IS LED TO A PUBLIC HOUSE BY A SYMPATHISING FRIEND.



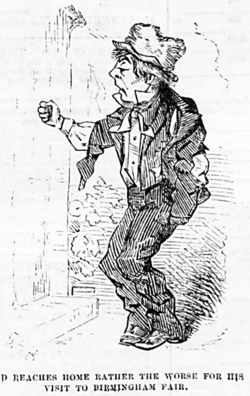
AFTER TAKING A GLASS OF ALE HE BECOMES UNCONSCIOUS.



ON REGAINING HIS SENSES HE MISSES HIS FRIEND AND HIS MONEY.



HAVING A RETURN TICKET HE MAKES HIS WAY TO THE TRAIN,



AND REACHES HOME RATHER THE WORSE FOR HIS VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM FAIR.

Poaching Affray at Leicester.—On Sunday, at noon, a serious poaching affray occurred near Leicester. About twelve o'clock Isaac and Loancon Wright, brothers, the former a game watcher, were out watching on land bolonging to Captain R. G. Pochin, Bramston Frith, when they noticed three men in the railway cutting on the Leicester and Burton branch, with dogs and ferrets, searching for rabbits. Two were captured, and were being taken to the hall, when the two captives attacked the watchers and effected their escape, after a severe fight. One stone struck Isaac Wright's right ear and cut it completely in two. He then seized one of the ringleaders, and threw him with great violence across the railway metals, causing fracture of several ribs. Stones were immediately thrown at Wright, one of which, striking his left temple, rendered him insensible. Stones continued to be thrown as he lay on the ground, but soon the poachers made off. Wright, after recovering, was conveyed to the hall, and Dr. Benfield, of Leicester, sent for, who attended, and removed him in his own carriage to Leicester Infirmary, where he lies in a very feeble state.

Another member of the "Peculiar People," named George Walker, a labourer, of Plumstead, has died wanting medical assistance.

Two English ladies, Miss Straton and Miss Lewis Lloyd, have just made the ascent of Monte Viso, following the track taken some years since by Count San Robert and M. Quintino Sella.

The Upper House of Convocation, on the resumption of the sittings of the Southern Province on Tuesday, was engaged for some time in a discussion upon a memorial finding fault with the Dean of Westminster for administering the Holy Communion to the Nonconformist divines who have been invited by Convocation to unite with those of the Church of England in revising the translation of the Bible. One of the recipients, it was alleged by the memorialists, was a Unitarian. Their lordships, however, were unanimous in thinking that if the Nonconformists and Unitarians did not object, Churchmen certainly had no right to do so; had the Dean altered the terms of the Office to suit them that would have been a very different matter.

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WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER

TO the ROYAL FAMILY,

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BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

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18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

WATCHES and CLOCKS,

MACHINE MADE.

BRACELETS, STRAP,	£5		0
BRACELETS, ETRUSCAN,	£7		0
BRACELETS, NINEVEH,	£10		0
BRACELETS, SAXON,	£15		0
BROOCHES, ETRUSCAN,	£2		0
BROOCHES, NINEVEH,	£3		0
BROOCHES, SAXON,	£4		0
BROOCHES, EGYPTIAN,	£5		0
CHAINS, PRINCESS,	£2		0
CHAINS, CYLINDER,	£3		0
CHAINS, CURB,	£4		0
CHAINS, CABLE,	£5		0
EARRINGS, ETRUSCAN,	£1		10
EARRINGS, SAXON,	£2		5
EARRINGS, EGYPTIAN,	£3		5
EARRINGS, NINEVEH,	£4		10
LOCKETS, ENGRAVED,	£1		0
LOCKETS, CORDED,	£2		10
LOCKETS, CROSS,	£4		0
BRACELETS with PEARLS	£10	to	£50
BRACELETS with RUBIES	£100	to	£500
BRACELETS with EMERALDS	£100	to	£500
BROOCHES with TURQUOISE	£5	to	£30
BROOCHES with ONYX	£5	to	£30
BROOCHES with CARBUNCLES	£5	to	£30
BROOCHES with PEARLS	£5	to	£30
BROOCHES with RUBIES	£20	to	£100
BROOCHES with EMERALDS	£20	to	£100
EARRINGS with TURQUOISE	£6	to	£50
EARRINGS with CORAL	£6	to	£50
EARRINGS with AMETHYSTS	£6	to	£50
EARRINGS with OPALS	£20	to	£100
EARRINGS with RUBIES	£20	to	£100
EARRINGS with EMERALDS	£20	to	£100
GOLD WATCHES, LADIES,'	£8		8
GOLD WATCHES, ,,	£10		10
GOLD WATCHES, ¾-PLATE.	£15		15
GOLD WATCHES (HUNTING),	£11		11
GOLD WATCHES, ¾-PLATE,	£16		16
GOLD WATCHES, ,,	£20		0
GOLD WATCHES, KEYLESS,	£15		10
GOLD WATCHES, ,,	£22		0
GOLD WATCHES (HUNTING),	£18		18
CLOCKS, CARRIAGE,	£5		0
CLOCKS, ,, (STRIKING),	£7		7
CLOCKS, ,,	£12		12
CLOCKS, LIBRARY (MARBLE),	£4		0
CLOCKS, ,, ,,	£6		0
CLOCKS, ,, (ORMOLU),	£10		0
CLOCKS, ,, ,,	£15		0

EIGHTEEN-CARAT GOLD.
"The use of machinery in the manufacture of gold articles is of great advantage to the public."—Morning Paper.

EIGHTEEN-CARAT GOLD.
"By the introduction of machinery 50 per cent. is saved in the manufacture of gold jewellery."—*Standard*, September, 1867.

EIGHTEEN-CARAT GOLD.
"Owing to machinery, they can give eighteen-carat gold ornaments much cheaper than when they were produced by hand."—*Court Journal.*

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MR. STREETER has already succeeded in producing by machinery well-made English Lever Watches, which he can sell at a price as low as that at which an ordinary Geneva Watch can be obtained, with the greater advantage of durability.—*Standard*, Dec. 11, 1868.

MR. STREETER, of Conduit-street, has followed the example of the Americans, in producing his watches by machinery, thereby saving one-third of the cost.—Morning Paper, December 18, 1868.

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POST FREE for TWO STAMPS, only of

MR. STREETER, 37, CONDUIT STREET,

FIVE DOORS FROM BOND STREET, LONDON.

SUCCESSOR to HANCOCK and CO., LIMITED.
674

PARIS FASHIONS FOR
THIS MONTH
IN BONNETS, HATS, MANTLES,
JACKETS, SILK COSTUMES,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.

H. W. HOWE,

Begs to call special attention to a new make of BLACK SILK, *exclusively* confined to his Sale *in Birmingham*. Guaranteed to Wear. Importer of

FRENCH DRESSES, MANTLES,
AND MILLINERY.
BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS,
43, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
[677

ANNUAL SALE of SUMMER STOCK.—SEWELL and CO. are now SELLING at a GREAT REDUCTION in PRICE, their FANCY SUMMER STOCK, including Costumes, Silks, Moires Antiques, Foulards, Muslins, Cambrics, Silk and Cloth Mantles, Lace Goods, Ladies' Underclothing, Gloves, Ribbons, &c. Ladies purchasihg for India and other warm climates will find unusual advantages by making an early inspection.
Compton House, Old Compton Street, and Frith Street, Soho Square, London, W.

FIVE HUNDRED REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS.—SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of Sealskin Jackets. Sizes, from 24 inches to 36 inches in length. They abstain from quoting prices, as they sell nothing but the best Skins at the lowest possible prices.
Compton House, Old Compton Street, and Frith Street, Soho Square, W.

TIC, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, and all Nerve Pains are cured by LEATH and ROSS'S
NEURALINE.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Edgar, of the Butt Lighthouse, Island of Lews, to Sir James Matheson, Nov. 23, 1869:—"Mrs. Edgar cannot express her thanks to Lady Matheson for sending the Neuraline, as it has proved to be the most successful lotion which she has ever applied. The relief experienced is almost instantaneous."
In bottles 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Prepared by LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.; and 9, Vere Street, W.; and Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. [922

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Established upwards of Half a Century.
MR. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,
Has Removed from 65, New Street, to
11, *BENNETT'S HILL*, 11,
(Next to the Bank of England),
WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM 9 a.m., UNTIL 6 p.m.
Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.
N.B.—Only One Visit required from Country Patients.
Notice particularly Name and Address. [775

GALVANISM—PULVERMACHER'S MONTHLY RECORD of authenticated CURES of Painful, Debilitating, Exhausting Affections, by his PATENT PERFECTED SELF-APPLICABLE ELECTRIC CHAIN-BANDS and BATTERIES, may be had gratis on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—J. L. PULVERMACHER, 200, Regent-street, London, W.
A Test sent gratis if desired. [629

AUCTION ROOMS AND FINE ART GALLERIES, (formerly Winstanley's), 44, Church Street, Liverpool. Established 1810, for the Sale by Auction of Furniture, Works of Art, Jewellery, Plate, Books, Wines, China, Glass, Hardware, Carpets, Stocks in Trade, and Goods of every description. Consignments invited. Cash advanced, if required. GEORGE TURNER, Auctioneer, Valuer, &c., Liverpool. [797

MR. S. J. PARKER,
Surgeon Dentist, of 17, Bennett's Hill, has invented the method of fixing Artificial Teeth, by atmospheric pressure, that to remove would be impossible, except at the will of the wearer. Fixed without THE SLIGHTEST PAIN, or removal of stumps. Detection impossible. ARTICULATION, MASTICATION, and COMFORT guaranteed. Teeth from 5s. Sets from £5. Mr. Parker attends daily.
17, *BENNETT'S HILL* (*First door from New Street*). [654

COMPANION TO THE SICK ROOM.—The QUEEN'S LAVENDER WATER is the most Fragrant, Refreshing, and Lasting of all Perfumes. Prepared only by J. PROCTER (late Thonger and Gray), 104, Broad Street, Islington. [780

LADIES IN SEARCH OF A REALLY EFFICIENT SEWING MACHINE ARE INVITED TO SEE THE LITTLE WANZER.—Upwards of 15,000 of these Exquisite Little Machines have been sold in England and Scotland since its introduction, two years ago. The price complete is only 84s., and includes, in addition to the usual attachments, a Self-sewer, Oiler, Braider, and Quilter, rendering it not only the cheapest, but the best and most complete Hand Lock-Stitch Machine in the market. Wholesale and Retail Depot for the Midland Counties, Oriel House, Bull-street, Birmingham; and 10, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton. Joseph Harris, Proprietor. Agents wanted where none already appointed. [627

NOTICES.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS IN PARIS AND ON THE CONTINENT.

This paper may now be purchased in Paris at 50 centimes (about 5d.) at the Kiosks, and at the bookstalls on all the French Railways.

M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

TO LONDON ADVERTISERS.

London Advertisements are received at the London Office, 33, Essex-street, Strand, where all information can be obtained with regard to terms, &c.

Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers*, and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

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The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C.; and at the London Publishing Office of the Paper, at 33, Essex-street, Strand. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COVENTRY.—We have prepared a very interesting illustration of the Godiva procession.

INQUIRER.—The *Illustrated Midland News* is sold by the principal Newsagents in Bristol, and also in Brighton and Southampton.

"J. W."—An engraving such as you describe would cost £50.

"W. F." (Leamington.)—You will find it in all the local histories. It is at Lillington. The stone was erected to the memory of John Trees. This is the inscription:—

"Poorly lived,
And poorly died,
Poorly buried,
And no one cried."

NEAPOLITAN FRUIT GIRL.—It will interest some of our correspondents to know that the beautiful and valuable painting from which we copied our chromo print of the Fruit Girl is in the possession of Garner Marshall, Esq., of Clapham Park, to whose kindness we are indebted for permission to reproduce and publish it.

ANONYMOUS SUBSCRIBER.—You are not in any way compelled to take the two coloured pictures; they are issued apart from the paper. Let us hear further from you and more particularly on the point with regard to your disappointment.

ART STUDENT.—The A.B.C. of Ornamental Design is a copyright work; it is certainly the cheapest and most comprehensive work of its kind ever published.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Mr. Summers is not our London Agent. Our London Office is at 33, Essex Street, Strand, and our London Agent. Mr. R. Watson.

NOTICE.

Volume II. of the *Illustrated Midland News* is now ready, handsomely bound, price 10s. 6d. Covers supplied to subscribers at 2s. 6d.

The Illustrated
MIDLAND NEWS
BIRMINGHAM, JULY 9, 1870.

THESE are days of scientific experiment in politics. Having made trial of the Minority Clause in Parliamentary elections, we are about to try our hands at the Cumulative Vote in the election of Boards of Education under Mr. Forster's Bill. We owe the proposal to Lord F. Cavendish, and the arguments adduced made converts on the spot of the Premier and the House. The scheme was long ago propounded by John Stuart Mill, in his work on Representative Government, and we believe he was the first to give it shape and serious consideration. It requires a good deal of looking at before we make up our minds as to what its effects will be. Let us suppose there are twelve members of an Education Board to elect. Then each member of the constituency has twelve votes, and under the existing state of things he would declare for the twelve best men according to his judgment. Under the new plan several other options will be open to the elector. If there is one candidate in whose behalf he is enthusiastic, he may pile all his twelve votes on that man, and leave the others to their chances; or he may give his two greatest favourites six votes each, or six men two votes each. Indeed, it requires a long sum in "computation" to tell the number of alternatives. If there are twelve votes and only twelve candidates there will be so many different methods of exercising the franchise that the figures would reach half way across a slate, and the multiplication of candidates will increase of opportunities of variation. The system is open to ingenious advocacy and ingenious objection. On the first blush it seems to offer facilities for corruption. Let us suppose an election about to take place where the constituency is small. Say the number of men to be chosen is ten, and there are twenty ambitious of the honour. Jones, a clever fellow, and not particularly scrupulous, gets fifty faithful voters over a quiet dozen or two of wine, and makes it right with them to pile all their votes on him. That is 500 votes for Jones, and if the rest of the electors, suspecting no conspiracy, each innocently divides his favours among as many candidates as he has votes, distributing them over all or nearly all the men who are nominated, it will take at any rate seven or eight hundred electors to place any one candidate as high on the poll as Jones, though he gets never a vote except from the faithful fifty who are in the secret. We shall be very much interested to see the curious system put into practice. Perhaps its apparent defects will not be real ones. On the face of it the plan seems well calculated to ensure the representation of minorities.

GENERAL PRIM'S Adventures in Search of a King of Spain would be an amusing book. Indeed it would be something more, for history will not be complete without it. It is one of the most remarkable stories of modern Europe. Were he not the most persevering of politicians he would have thrown up the game long ago and have declared for a Republic. But he never despairs, and he will have no monarch but the man of his own choice. Close at his elbow is the Duc de Montpensier, always ready to be crowned; but him the Minister for War will accept "never, never." The half Bourbon son of Louis Philippe, with a large family of pure Bourbon children, cannot step up to the throne except over the fallen fortunes of the maker of the Revolution. In energetic council it has been decided that no Bourbon shall reign at Madrid, and while certain men live the decree will not be revoked. Hitherto General Prim's difficulty has been the objections of those whom he has been anxious to nominate to the sovereignty, or of their friends; but now an obstacle of another sort starts up. He offers the throne, it is said, to Prince Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, who gladly accepts the honour. On the moment that the rumour gets abroad comes a rumble of discontent from a quarter that must not be disregarded. France will not permit a family alliance between Prussia and Spain. Napoleon sees in the project a deep-laid and diabolical scheme of the Count Von Bismarck. The German Prince is a Roman Catholic and a Constitutionalist, and the husband of a sister of the King of Portugal. He is the eldest son of one who was, until 1849, reigning Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, and who then made a bargain with Prussia and gave up his sovereign rights. The new candidate for the Spanish throne is thirty-five years of age, an intelligent and honourable man. His brother Charles is the Hospodar of Roumania. He seems to be in every way a suitable Prince to rule nominally in Spain, and nothing prevents it but the jealousy of France. In these days, when the doctrine of non-intervention in international affairs has made a good deal of progress, the question naturally arises whether General Prim may proceed to carry out his wishes in spite of anything that may be said or done at the Tuileries. It will become a question of nerve. If Prim has enough moral courage to take an independent course, French opposition, terrible as it may seem at the outset, will probably melt away, there being nothing else left for it to do.

THE fortunes of the year in agriculture are almost retrieved by the rain that has recently fallen. The whole country is brilliantly green at this moment. Everything is saved but the first hay crop, for even barley is not quite past redemption. In three successive years we have had three droughts. That of 1868 lasted through the summer months; in 1869 it came in the autumn; the one now ended was a long spring drought. This threatened to be the most mischievous, but it may turn out the most harmless. Nothing now but unintermitting rain in August can spoil the English corn harvest, and we have a remarkable yield of fruit. With the spring drought of 1870 let us hope the series is completed.

THE Orleanist Princes are to continue for an indefinite time to suffer the pains of banishment from *La belle France*. They are too distinguished for the eyes of their countrymen to dwell upon with safety to the State. In the empire there is not room yet for the descendants of Philip Egalité. He lost his head in the endeavour to reconcile royal blood with Revolution; his successor in the family honours lost a throne by trying to make things too comfortable for his kin; his posterity, labouring under the burdens which history has imposed upon them, are debarred from enjoying the pleasures of a peaceful and unambitious life in their native land. The money amassed by Louis Philippe in the management of a kingdom must be spent by his sons in foreign lands. Some men bear names too great for comfort. When an Orleanist dwelt at the Palace of the Tuileries there was no home for any branch of the great Corsican family in France. The conditions are now reversed, and there seems no help for it.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the Mauritius on the 24th May and was enthusiastically received. He left the island on the 3rd of June for the colonies.

Her Majesty is unable to be present in person at the opening of the Workmen's International Exhibition, on Saturday, the 16th of July, but will be represented by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The London *Figaro* says:—"The provincial newspapers have all paid tribute to the memory of Charles Dickens, and some of the notices have been distinguished for their careful and well-written reviews of the deceased author's works. The *Illustrated Midland News* very recently gave a likeness of Dickens, with views of his house and Swiss chalêt, and a long notice of his life and publications. It says—what will be news to many—'The name in full length of the author of "Pickwick" was Charles John Hougham Dickens, but it was his humour to drop the intermediate baptismal prefixes and to be known only as Charles Dickens. He was born on the 12th of February, 1812, at Portsmouth, educated at Chatham, and articled to a solicitor in Bedford-row.' No mention, however, is made of Mr. Dickens's first readings at Birmingham (for the building fund of the Midland Institute), on December 27, 29, and 30, 1853; or of the presentation of plate and the public dinner given to him, at Dee's Hotel, Birmingham, January 6, 185[illegible].

"For a year and a half I suffered so much with rheumatism in my arm as to deprive me of all rest at night. As I could get no relief from the medical faculty, my daughter, living near Reading, persuaded me to try Perry Davis's Pain Killer. The first bottle convinced me that it would restore to me the use of my arm as well as relieve the pain, and before I had finished the second I had got the long-sought cure.—Eliza Marks, Milksham, *Oct.* 20, 1868.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

The Royal Agricultural Society.—The Royal Agricultural Society's Show, to open at Oxford on the 18th inst., promises to be highly successful. The exhibition will exceed that of Manchester in most of the departments.

Birmingham Rifle Volunteers.—The battalion assembled in Bingley Hall on Saturday afternoon, in undress uniform, to the number of between five and six hundred, for battalion drill. They were joined by the members of the Saltley Company. Ten rounds of blank cartridge having been served out to each man, they proceeded to Calthorpe Park, accompanied by the Regimental Band, under the direction of Mr. Ffrench Davis, and the drum and fife band. On arrival at the park, the men were formed into line, and afterwards marched past in quick and double time. The battalion were then put through the manual and platoon exercise by Major Richards, and the bayonet exercise by Major Hebbert. The battalion were then put through a variety of field movements by the Colonel, the company firing and the firing by wings being very good. The battalion left Calthorpe Park about twenty minutes after eight, and on arrival at Bingley Hall the members of the Saltley Company contributed to the amusement of the battalion by singing a number of part songs in excellent style.

Speech-day at Rugby School.—The first "speech-day" at Rugby School since the appointment of Dr. Hayman as head master, on Friday afternoon last, was characterised by a very large gathering of old Rugbeians. The Rev. Dr. Hayman entertained a large party to luncheon, and amongst his numerous guests were the Earl of Warwick, Lord Charles Bertie Percy, Lord Leigh, Colonel North, M.P., C. N. Newdegate, M.P., Mr. Justice and Lady Hannen, General Burrows, Sir Lovelace and Lady Stamer, Lady Eyre, Lady Tulloch, and the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's and Mrs. Mansel. The Rev. Dr. Hayman, on opening the proceedings in the school-room, which was densely crowded, read a list of the honours gained during the past year by old Rugbeians. They numbered twenty-four; and with respect to the appointment of the Ven. Archdeacon Parry as Suffragan Bishop of Dover, Dr. Hayman observed that it was gratifying to find that Rugby had taken so marked a lead in this branch of Church revival. The trustees had conferred upon him the perilous inheritance of succeeding the great and distinguished head masters by whom he had been preceded. From Dr. Temple he had received a school admirably organised, efficient in every department, and bearing traces of the highest administrative capacity. He had also found a staff of colleagues unsurpassed anywhere. The prizes were then distributed and the speeches delivered. The Queen's medal went to Hannen for an essay on the gradual transition from an ecclesiastical to a civil form of government in England and elsewhere in the time of Edward I. and Edward II.; Arnold coming second.

The Midland Mining District. — The Reports of the Inspectors of Mines have just been presented to both Houses of Parliament. It is reported of the Midland District, which comprises Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire, that last year coal mining employed 28,500 male persons, who raised 8,100,100 tons of coal, with a loss of 78 lives, an increase of 18 upon last year. The Inspector (Mr. Evans) attributed this increase partly to a greater out-put of coal, as well as the employment of unskilled workmen, and he points to the increase of 7 from falls of coal and roof in construction. In the Leicestershire pits the roof is very treacherous, often giving way without any warning, and in Warwickshire the great inclination of the coal, often 15 inches in the yard, its great thickness, and liability to spontaneous combustion, increase the difficulties of working. This added to the admitted recklessness of the men in not availing themselves of timbering ready at hand, and the difficulty of keeping unskilled miners out of a pit when they present themselves for employment, will fully account for the fatality from this cause. The average loss of life from falls of roof and sides of workings, for the last ten years, is 26·5. Last year it was 31, an unsatisfactory state of things, but he repeats that generally the men fall victims to their own recklessness in not availing themselves of the timber ready at hand. Life is risked to avoid the trouble of putting the props up. Mr. Evans points to more frequent supervision to lessen these accidents, but it is clear that nothing but the constant presence of a responsible person will be of use in a mine where this state of things prevails. Six lives were lost through five fire damp explosions. In three cases the ventilation was in fault. In another, that which occurred at the Great Britain Colliery, belonging to the Butterly Iron and Coal Company, an overman and a collier went to remove some gas known to exist in a distant part of the colliery, in an old exhausted stall. They altered the course of the air by means of a door, passing through the old stall, and directy after doing this "*proceeded with their lamp-top off, to the very place where they knew, in fact intended, the gas to pass.*" An explosion occurred, which killed the collier; the overman was much injured, but recovered. It is added that this man was totally unfit for his post, and to have any charge of the lives of others. Unfortunately, this remark respecting the sub-officers below ground occurs in most of the reports. Carlessness of danger to an extent that is utter folly is a part of many men's character, and nothing but a strong sense of duty will overcome it. This carelessness, which leads men to prefer risk to trouble, is the cause of most of the avoidable accidents below ground. One of the accidents from inundation of water from an old working took place at the Molyneux Colliery (Messrs. Eastwood and Shingler), and four lives were lost. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," but blamed the agent, one Millership, for not having bore-holes in advance of the workings, and censured the surveyors for the inaccuracy of the plans. The agent, "who was clearly incompetent to direct with safety underground operations," had to leave the mine, which, it is remarked, is now in good order under new management. The most disastrous of miscellaneous accidents was a boiler explosion at a colliery near Clay Cross, which killed four men. It was attributed to a defect in the donkey engine. Six owners or agents were fined during the year for violations of the Act.

Birmingham Architectural Society.—The council of the Birmingham Architectural Society have invited pupils and assistants under twenty-five years of age, in the offices of members of the society, to send in sketches and drawings of interesting buildings, and other architectural subjects, for which they will award premiums, viz,, five guineas for the best, three guineas for the second best, and two guineas for the third best set of drawings, the merits of which will be determined by the council of the society. The subjects for sketching are portions of Aston Hall, and the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton; the selections of which portions is left to the judgment of the student.

Midland Counties Middle-Class Idiot Asylum.—Four years ago a small asylum was opened at Knowle for the treatment of cases of idiocy occurring in the middle and upper classes of society, and in 1868 the management of the asylum was transferred to a committee as the nucleus of a more extended plan. The first year's experience of the committee in the management of this small asylum was so very favourable, the number of applications for admission were so numerous, and the treatment of the inmates was attended with such marked success that it was decided to erect a building on a larger scale; and at a meeting, presided over by Lord Leigh, it was resolved to commence subscriptions for a building fund of £2,000. His lordship headed the list with a donation of £375, and Mr. G. F. Muntz gave £300, in addition to the sum of £100, as a premium for the best design for the new building. A site of land, containing 12½ acres, situated within about 600 yards of the Knowle station, on the Great Western Railway, has been purchased, and the committee have selected a design out of fifteen sent in for competition. It is proposed, in the first instance, to erect only a portion of the new asylum, at a cost of about ten or twelve thousand pounds, and the committee solicit subscriptions and donations in aid of that amount. A friend has kindly offered, through Dr. Bell Fletcher, to contribute £1,000 towards the building fund, on condition that £4,000 more be raised in the county of Warwick, before the 1st of June, 1871. Towards this sum Mr. G. F. Muntz (in addition to his former donations of £300 and £100) has contributed £100, and many other persons have promised donations. It is to be hoped that the amount required will soon be forthcoming, in order that the committee may be enabled to commence operations, as the success which has attended the treatment of idiots in the present small institution near Knowle, as well as at the large institution near London, has proved beyond a doubt that such unfortunate persons are capable of receiving a greater amount of instruction, and of being raised by means of proper training to a far higher position in the social scale than was generally supposed.

Suffocation by Gas in Staffordshire.—The inquest on the four men who were suffocated in a gas tube at the North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Company's works at Talke, Staffordshire, on Friday, was held on Saturday by Mr. Booth, district coroner. George James Brownell, superintendent engineer, deposed to seeing the deceased Smith half an hour before he and the other men were missed, and to the search made for them when their absence from the works caused uneasiness. They were searched for not only on the works but in the adjacent fields, and then witness thought they might be in the tube. He went to the tube, and crawling along on his hands and knees first met with the dead body of Hassall. He then called assistance, and the bodies were removed. He felt the gas while he was in the tube, and would have been greatly affected if he had remained. The engines were going before he went into the tube, which would increase the gas. If he had known of the state of the tube, he should not have allowed the men to go in. The gas could have been cleared by stopping the engine and applying the dampers in the tube. If Smith had given it a thought he would, no doubt, have ascertained the state of of the tube before he went into it. He was a practical and experienced man. Some men who had been previously at work in the tube complained of the gas, and witness cautioned Smith not to go there before the tube was clear. He attributed Smith's going there in the face of this caution to his anxiety to have the repairs finished, as the works were standing still for them, and were being injured by the stoppage. Smith said nothing of his intention to go into the tube. Thomas Bedson, engine driver, and George Tite, boiler maker, having given evidence showing the want of caution on the part of Smith, already deposed to, Mr. E. R. Walker, general manager, was called, and said an hour before the deceased were found he overheard Smith upbraiding Jones for the slow progress made in the repairs to the tube, and Jones replied that the place was too full of sulphur to be fit to work in. Witness then told Smith that if there was any danger or difficulty in the way the repairs should stand. He attributed the presence of the sulphur to a leakage in one of the furnace valves, but it was difficult to repair this except temporarily. Smith, however, said he could soon stop the leakage, and gave orders for it to be done. If this valve had been tight there would have been no danger. Stopping the furnace would not clear away the gas, but that could be got rid of in a moment by drawing certain dampers in the tube, and there was no valid reason for not drawing them. Smith knew of this, and the only reason witness could assign for his not taking the precaution was his anxiety to get the repairs done as soon as possible, as the furnaces were injured by stoppage. Smith had worked at furnaces all his life, and was a thoroughly competent man. He was responsible for proper precautions being taken for the safety of his men. Mr. A. B. Greatrex, M.D., deposed, that the cause of death was poisoning by carbonic acid gas. The Coroner having summed up, the jury found a verdict of "Accidental death."

Holloway's Pills.—The extraordinary range of temperature prevailing in our climate is extremely trying to the delicate-chested, the weak and nervous. All troubled by these afflictions should resolve to resort to this strengthening and regulating medicine immediately they perceive in themselves discomfort or that feeling of restlessness which betokens disordered digestion and defective secretion of bile. One of Holloway's Pills taken about noon and followed at bed-time by a dose sufficiently large to act aperiently will speedily recruit the faulty functions, and restore order throughout the whole system. A treatment so safe in operation and so successful in result should be known and practised when, from cold and sundry other causes, disease is attempting to gain a vexatious footing. [563

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

BELGRAVIA.

The *Belgravia Magazine* is the embodiment of Miss Braddon's success in letters. Like her own books it is light, and like them it has a strong vein of quality running through it. The popular authoress provides her numerous readers with an excellent number for the hot month of July. It begins with the continuation of her own new story, "Fenton's Quest," which, to our mind, has this fault—speaking with a pretty clear impression of the possibilities of Miss Braddon's talent—that it is too purely narrative. The author of the "Doctor's Wife" and "Sir Jasper's Tenant" is in her best vein when she lets the poetic faculty have a little play, as she did especially in those two works. When she hastens rapidly along the stages of her story she is less interesting. Of course *Belgravia* contains a Dickens paper, which is a collection of all the information the writer could lay hands on with respect to the origin, the production, and the success of "Pickwick." One of the poets of *Belgravia* is Tom Hood, in whose verses there is almost always a vague, graceful, intangible hint of the exceptional genius of the elder Hood, as if the voice that has been now long silenced were trying to speak once again, but the sound dies away inarticulate. Independently of the individual merit of the living Hood's literary work, we are always somehow grateful for those faint reminders of the well beloved artist who is not any longer among us. Tom Hood's poem in the pages before us is called "The Nameless Dead." The subject is that of an unknown, beautiful woman washed ashore a corpse, lashed to a part of a wreck. The stanzas are exercises in an unusual form of metre, of which we give an example in the final lines:—

Let us bear her away to a grave in the churchyard's
calm green breast,
Where the sound of the wind and waves in strife may
never her peace molest.
Though we cannot carve her name,
She will slumber all the same;
And the wild-rose bloom
Shall cover her tomb,
And she shall have perfect rest!

After Hood follows Sala. The authoress of "Lady Audley's Secret," the Editor of *Fun*, the first of living essayists, in quick succession, before we have travelled half down the list of contents—is not this saying something for *Belgravia*. Mr. Sala gives a short legend of Mexico, where he stayed sometime during the American War and filled the marvellous note-book of his memory with facts on which to draw at will. Readers of magazines are familiar with the harmonious and roseate verses of Mortimer Collins. He has a new specimen here called "Limoncina," from which we quote a couple of little stanzas:—

As sunset crimsoned sky and sea,
The miller's buxom daughter
Came to the limoncina tree
And deluged it with water.

O, east and west the fragrance floats,
And while the sunshafts quiver,
The girl with succint petticoats
Goes singing to the river.

We will not give a catalogue of the contents of the number, but we ought to say that there is fiction by Le Fanu and by Miss Florence Marryatt, and that Mr. J. E. Taylor, well-known in the geological section of the British Association, contributes a paper, "Under the German Ocean," which is a good example of the style by which the results of scientific investigation may be made interesting to the general reader. We quote the final sentence:—

> Under the German Ocean lies one of the latest chapters of geological history. Just before the great ice-sheet swathed northern continents we catch a glimpse of peaceful English forest-life, hardly differing in its floral character from that of to-day, although hundreds of centuries have meantime rolled away to join the mighty host which preceded them. Here is one more secret which the ocean would have hidden had it not been for the pertinent demands of modern science.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

This is a knotty number of a hard magazine. It is as full of complex questions and profound considerations as an old quarterly review. Let us hasten to say we do not charge it with dullness. There is a certain cruelty as well as a lack of discrimination in applying the epithet "dull" to all literary work that is not essentially smart and amusing. Dullness in literature is sometimes relative and sometimes absolute. Works absolutely dull are worthless; those which are dull only to some readers should be differently characterised. To us "Harvey's Meditations among the Tombs" is very dull; to some readers it is delightful. We will protest, therefore, against *Macmillan's* being charged with dullness, and plunge at once into the middle of one of its profoundest articles. Here is the learned Mr. Edward Freeman on "The Alleged Permanence of Roman Civilization in England." The title does not quite indicate the drift of the paper. One Mr. Coote published, in 1864, a book called "A Neglected Fact in English History." It was a scholarly work, and it propounded a theory which ought to be of great interest to intelligent Englishmen. He believed that provincial Roman tribes, speaking a Teutonic language, had made irruptions into this country before the coming of Cæsar, and that in the southern and eastern counties Celtic forms of speech had been driven out long before the Roman legions introduced a little Latin. Mr. Coote's book consists of ingenious arguments and the marshalling of many facts and considerations in proof of his position, and Mr. Freeman's article is devoted to the task of proving that Mr. Coote is unwarranted in his theory and mistaken in his interpretation of the evidence. Mr. Freeman treats his author with great courtesy, and handles his contention with fairness. The subject is really a great one, on which we will not express an opinion, even after reading Mr. Freeman's paper; for if Mr. Coote's belief is not proven Mr. Freeman's discourse is not wholly conclusive, and we hope the problem will remain open a little longer, that fresh light may be thrown, if possible, on the origin of that curious mixed race known as the English. Mr. Freeman's is a "hard" essay, but not a "dull" one. Then we have an article by Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., headed, "The Youngest Anglo-Saxon University." It is an account of the Cornell University, U.S. The style of the paper does no justice to the literary talent of the author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays." In the House of Commons and on the hustings he seems to have learned to express himself in slipshod English. If he had written his first book after the manner of this essay on the Cornell University he would have been an obscure man to this hour. Of the subject treated we need say no more in this place than that Mr. Hughes takes the opportunity of lecturing the Oxford and Cambridge authorities on the better method of doing things at the Cornell University. The paper is well worth reading at this time. Neither dull nor hard is the final paper, "In Memoriam." The subject is, of course, Charles Dickens, and the writer, signing himself "A. H.," is Arthur Helps, the great novelist's very intimate friend. Mr. Helps speaks with much kindness and good feeling, without extravagance, of the man whom to know had been evidently one of the greatest pleasures of his life. As a character-sketch the article is valuable. Some of the observations are trite and commonplace, and some are keen and original, for the author of "Friends in Council" says just what occurs to him in this free and easy and yet mournful gossip, without stopping to inquire whether all he says needs the saying. Like ourselves, in our notice of the character of Dickens as an author, given with the portrait a fortnight since, Mr. Helps is led to compare the writer of "Pickwick" with the author of "Gil Blas.". "There is much likeness," he says, "without the faintest imitation on the part of the late author, between 'Gil Blas' and some of Mr. Dickens's works." We are pleased to notice Mr. Helps's observation of the way in which characters grew under Dickens's hands. "Think," he says, "of this precise, accurate, orderly, methodical man depicting so lovingly such a disorderly, feckless, reckless, unmethodical character as that of Dick Swiveller, and growing more enamoured of it as he went on depicting!" That which Mr. Helps has caught sight of in this particular instance seems to us to have been a ruling trait in the literary life of the master of modern novel writing. Mr. Dickens's humour was on the surface of his character, and he began by giving it play. Feeling and human nature came afterwards to his fingers ends by dint of hard writing. The characters in the early chapters of the Pickwick Papers are simply intensely amusing puppets—they grew into genuine human beings as the work proceeded. We have chatted over *Macmillan* long enough for this month.

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMAHAWK.

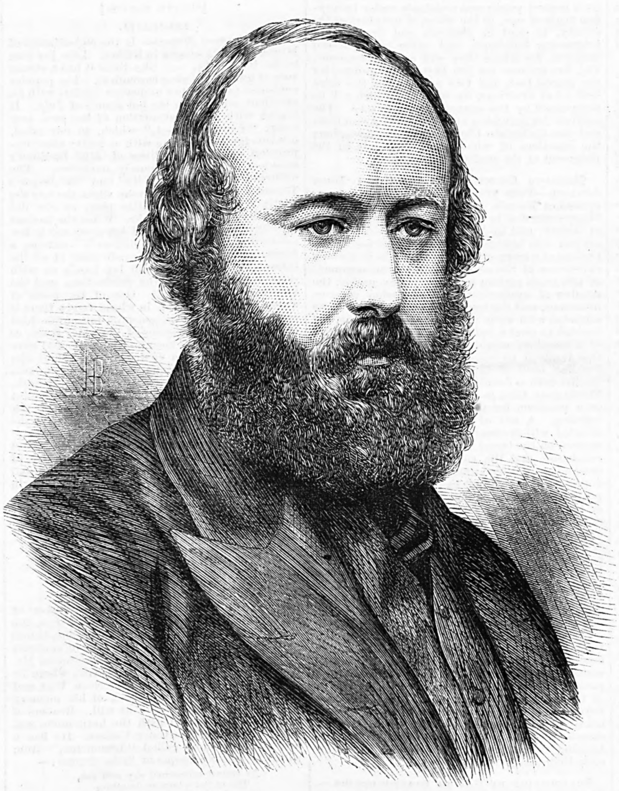
The case of *Beckett v. Giovannelli* came before Mr. Justice Blackburn at the Court of Queen's Bench on Friday. The action was to recover the sum of £37 10s., for advertising, &c. The defendant pleaded never indebted. Mr. Serjeant Parry and Mr. Joyce were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Philbrick and Mr. Wharton were counsel for the defendant. The plaintiff was the proprietor of the *Tomahawk*, and the defendant was the proprietor of Highbury Barn Tavern and and Gardens. The defendant had also a theatre on the premises, at which two popular actresses performed, Miss Hamilton and Miss Seymour, and the action was brought to recover £25 for an advertisement, in the shape of a cartoon, that filled the back page of the Derby number of the periodical, and £12 10s. for 2,000 copies, which the defendant intended for distribution on the Derby day. The cartoon was described as "Giovannelli's tip for the Derby," and the drawing represented in caricature the defendant, and then two ladies riding the Derby race on Macgregor, Camel, and Sunshine, the horses being placed in that order. The heads of those riding were to be large and portraits, and the block was to become the defendant's property on the Monday after the publication of the Derby number. The plaintiff's case was that he had complied with the terms of the contract, but that the defendant refused to pay. The defendant's case was that the drawing was to be subjected to his approval, and that in order that the faces should be portraits and the figures correct he and the ladies were separately photographed sitting on chairs holding reins that had been fastened to a door. The drawing on the block was submitted and approved of by the defendant, and also the engraver's proof of the faces, but either in finishing the engraving or working the block in printing the copies, Miss Hamilton's nose was so much disfigured that the defendant refused to accept the first 500 copies that were sent to him on the Saturday morning. Mr. Justice Blackburn said he was quite ready to believe that the nose in the engraving was not like the nose of any human being that ever lived, and that it was not like Miss Hamilton's nose. (Laughter.) The defendant having sent the first lot back, the block was altered, but with no great success, and, instead of receiving all the 2,000 copies on the Monday, he only received part on that day, and the remainder on Tuesday; and the consequence was that he did not get the block—which he thought more of than the publication in the paper in time to get his bills printed for the Derby night's performances. He contended that plaintiff had not fulfilled his contract, and he returned all the copies, and now refused to pay the plaintiff's claim. The jury ultimately returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £25.

HOSPITAL STUDIES.

At the Southwark Police-court, John Charles Steele, M.R.C.S., and Superintendent of Guy's Hospital, was summoned before Mr. Benson, at the Southwark Police-court, under the Anatomy Act, 2nd and 3rd William IV., cap. 75, sec. 7, for unlawfully causing the body of Samuel Millbourne to undergo anatomical examination without the permission of the person having legal possession thereof. Mr. Oppenheim appeared to prosecute. It appeared that on the 16th ult. the deceased was visited at the Hospital by his son, who remained with him up to his death the same evening. It being too late to take the body to his house, an arrangement was made for the next day, but it was not sent home until late in the evening, when, on opening the coffin, the complainant found that his deceased father had been cut about the head and body, although he died from an affection of the bladder. He was much horrified when he found what had been done. Mr. Oppenheim also stated that on Saturday, the 4th, at an inquest held before Mr. Bedford, at the Westminster Hospital, on a man who died there, the widow complained bitterly of her husband's body being mutilated without her sanction. The coroner told her it was illegal, and directed proceedings to be taken. Mr. Thomas H. R. Hooper, M.R.C.S., Blue Anchor-road, said that on Sunday, the 19th ult., he was called on by the son of the deceased to see the corpse of his father. He examined it, and found it in a decomposed state. The thorax and abdomen had been opened The head had also been opened, and the brain removed. In fact, it was cut about as though a hospital *post-mortem* examination had been made. The cause of death was stricture, and there was no occasion to remove the brain. Mr. Steele said that the disease might extend to the brain, and it was necessary to open the head to ascertain the cause of death. Mr. Benson observed that, according to the evidence, it was a question for further investigation whether it did not come under the Anatomical Act. Mr. Steele said that if such was the case it would cripple medical education. Mr. Benson was of opinion that when a body was claimed by the relatives, and they had arranged to take it away, the hospital authorities had no right to cut it about without their authority. There were some points of law of vast importance to both sides; therefore he should adjourn the case to give the hospital authorities an opportunity of consulting with their legal advisers.

LAND'S END.

A great many people at this time of the year are deciding to go to the seaside, but they are puzzled as to which side of the island they will visit. Those of our readers disposed to take our advice will go to the Land's End. There they will find some of the grandest scenery in the kingdom, good lodging, and (if fond of fish and sea-birds) sport without end. If you want to be quiet don't lodge on the high road, for excursion vans and vehicles are continually passing. The Land's End itself is not the finest part, although, of course, it is most frequently visited; but if you saunter along for some miles towards the south-east you will be enchanted if your admiration for beautiful scenery be very great; the rock breaks out into glorious masses of granite, and on a sunny day the colours of the rocks and sea are fine beyond description. Of all the months in the year July is the best for good sport along the cliffs in the way of fowling. Upon the ledges of the rocks are nests of various tribes of sea gulls, and on the small islands accessible at low spring tide you may find the nest of the black-backed gull, a bird as big as a goose. Well, then, where is a better place to retire for a month than Land's End? There is a village smacking of pure sea-salt, where you may be as quiet as you will, or you may climb about rocks where you will be smashed to pieces if you are not sure footed, or, on a rough day you may see real waves a hundred and eighty feet high come rolling against the cliffs—you may see them dash clean over the lighthouse, the top of which is 120 feet above the water. Now won't you go? Remember there are cliffs (and they *are* cliffs), waves, birds, and fishes *ad libitum* and *par excellence*. Look carefully at our engraving on this page, and if you care to enjoy yourself thoroughly visit Land's End before summer leaves you in the lurch. The Midland and Great Western Railway Companies both issue excursion tickets to this delightful coast.



THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY. (*See page 18.*)

AT EVENTIDE.

(An Impromptu.)

Alone, at the open window—
It has grown too dark to write—
I weave into rhyming numbers
The fancy that comes with night.

Dearest! you always are near me,
But now, as the night comes down,
And I watch, in my absent humour,
The gathering lights of the town,

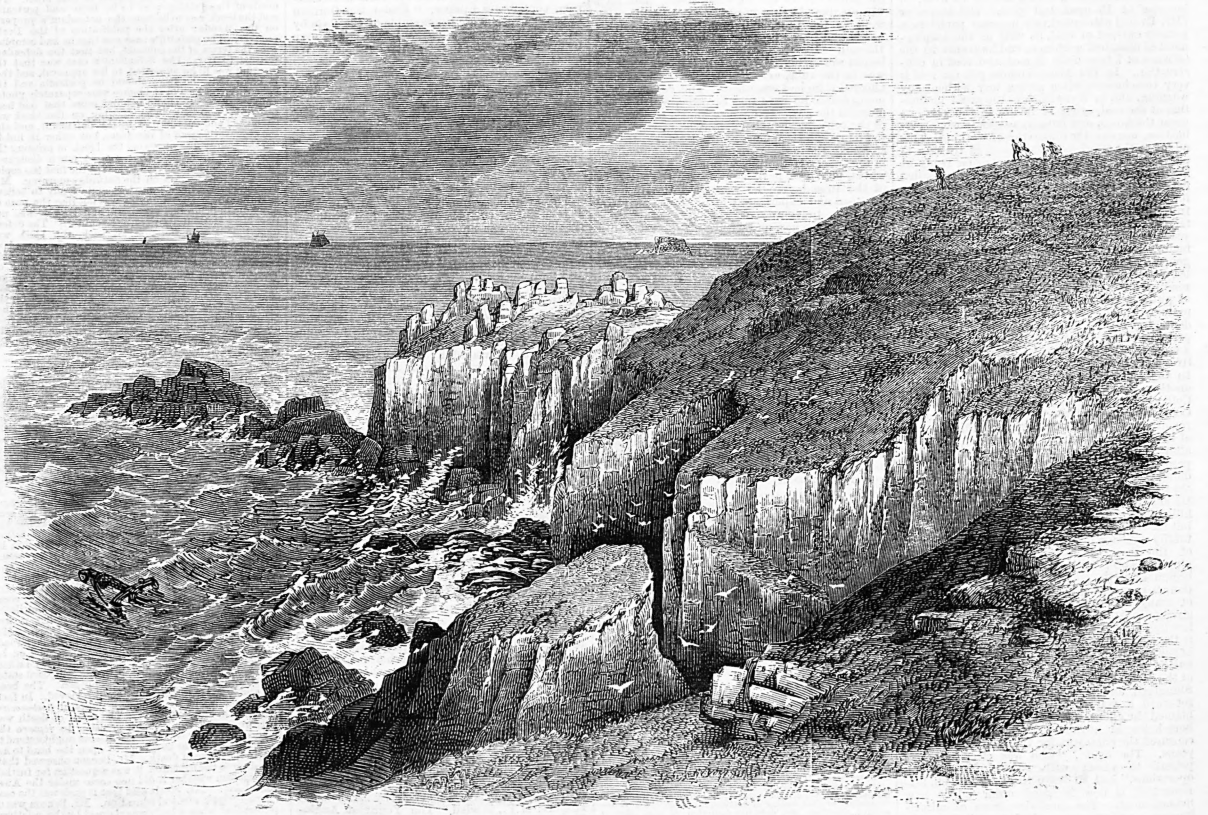
You stand so close beside me
I feel your breath on my cheek;
And now I catch myself turning
And waiting to hear you speak!

I stretch out my hand in the darkness—
The room is empty and still,
And the night-winds' ghostly whisper
Strikes over my heart a chill.

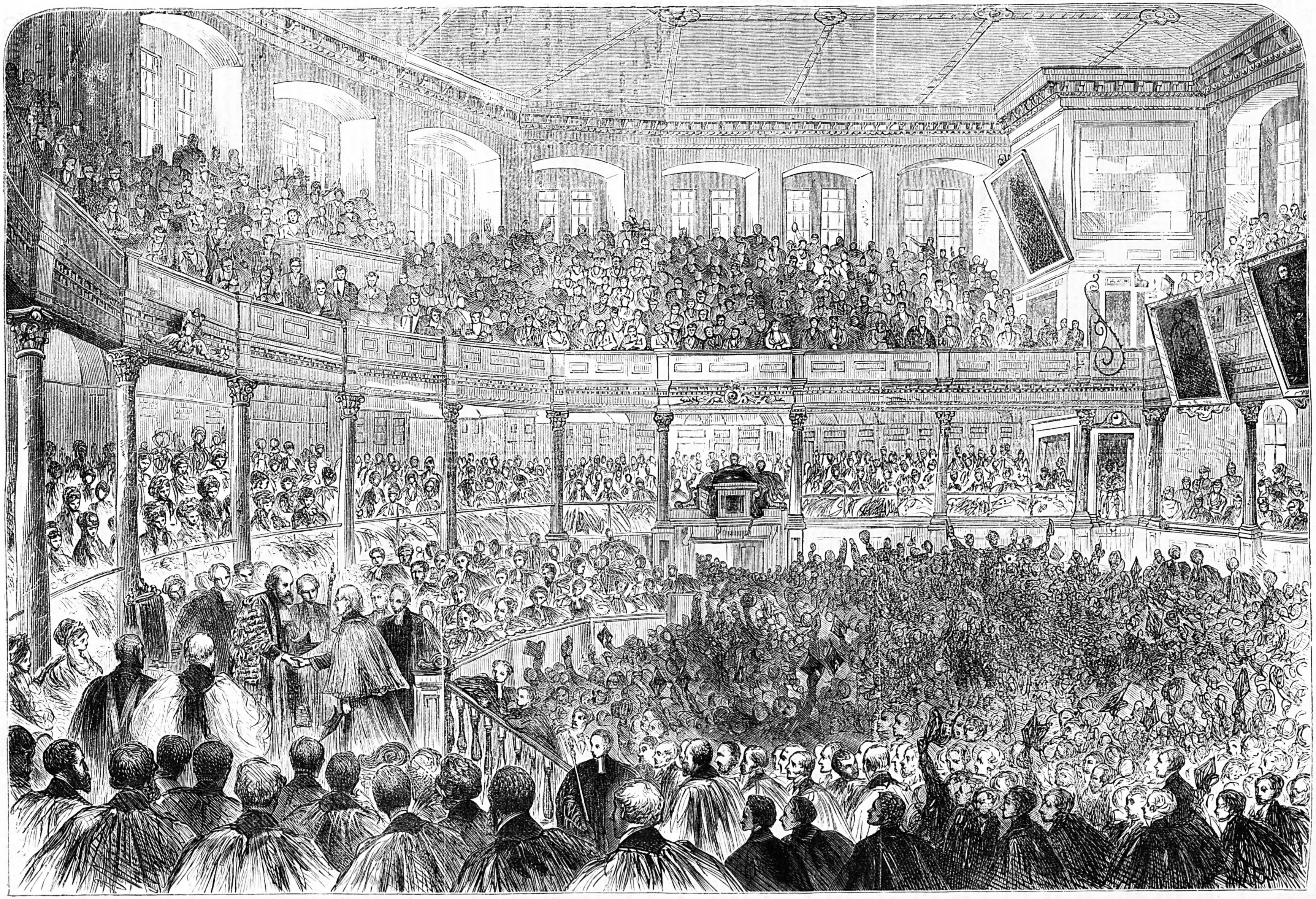
But now, O my sweet little Sunbeam!
You return with warmth and light,
And fill with unspeakable gladness
The sacred quiet of night.

D. Christie.

M. de Lesseps.—A grand banquet was given at Stafford House on Monday evening by His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, in honour of the great engineer of the Suez Canal. Among the company were His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Hassan of Egypt, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Dufferin, Lord Albert Leveson Gower, Lord Ronald Leveson Gower, M.P., Lord Lawrence, Lord Houghton, Lord John Hay, M.P., the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, Sir Daniel Gooch, Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir W. Fairbairn, Captain Sherard Osborne, Dr. W. H. Russell, &c. The health of M. de Lesseps was proposed in handsome terms by Mr. Gladstone, and the toast was acknowledged in a neat and graceful speech in the French language by the honoured guest.



LAND'S END.—By W. H. Prior.



OXFORD COMMEMORATION: THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE. (*See page 19.*)

THE A.B.C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.

BEING A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ORNAMENTAL ART OF THE WORLD IN ALL AGES.

ROMAN.

As an episode in this attempt to give a complete history of Ornamental Design, it may not be uninstructive to apply the rules we have laid down to other purposes besides those of Architectural decoration. Episodes, according to the authority of Sterne, are often useful, provided they are opportunely introduced.

In the arrangement of a simple bouquet of flowers then, much greater effect will be produced by the observance of a fundamental law of colouring than if that law be neglected or set at defiance. Red, yellow, and blue are, as we have seen, the primary colours; in nature, always the most prominent, and, at the same time, the most economised. Flowers of these colours should, therefore, be sparingly used, and placed above the secondaries, green, orange, and purple, and there again be more conspicuous than the tertiaries, citrine, russet, and olive. A bouquet, of which white flowers form the outline, is never satisfactory to the eye, but a green or blue border is always agreeable, either colour being in conformity with the prevailing tints in a landscape.

The same remark applies to the decoration of a dinner table. Nothing is more effective than the judicious use of coloured glass, not in too great profusion, but so disposed as to give relief to the monotonous whiteness of the cloth, the glare of which is most objectionable. The introduction of flowers is also commendable for the same reason. Their colours, properly arranged, relieve the eye and insensibly enhance the pleasure of a banquet, which the most accomplished *chef de cuisine* can hardly make palateable to an epicure, if it be not served æsthetically. We pay but little attention generally to such details, but are all more or less subject to their influence. Many object to the appearance of a combination of colours without being able to account for the unpleasant effect it produces; just as an uneducated listener detects discordant sounds in music, but is unable to explain their origin. The results in the two instances are similar, although the ear more readily resents any such violence than the eye. Constant repetition of discords will ultimately stultify the sense of hearing, and render it incapable of appreciating harmony, and so bad examples of colouring will, in time, pervert the taste of the most intelligent observer.

The walls by which we are surrounded, the commonest objects met with in daily life, have an ineffable effect upon our civilisation, according to their artistic excellence, which should not be ignored. If it be true that the presence of true beauty is humanizing in its tendency, no matter in what shape it may present itself, it necessarily follows that every encouragement should be given to its developement. And that such is the power of beauty cannot, we suppose, be disputed. A fine building has an influence upon the population quite as potent as a well painted picture, or a melodious piece of music. Architectural beauty is, indeed, more permanent and constant in the impression it produces, and is, therefore, all the more invaluable.

The object of all Art, in the most trivial as well as in the grandest effort, should be to elevate the minds of those to whom it is intended to appeal. With this object seriously in view, every artist may serve the interest of the community by promoting the progress of humanity. Thus considered, the duties of an artist are sacred, and should not be undertaken without a due sense of their importance.

Our episode having terminated, we now resume our remarks upon the Roman style of Ornament. As we have shown, the tastes of the three great styles—Egyptian, Greek, and Roman—are quite distinct; the Egyptian symbolic, rich, and, at same time, severe; the Greek, severe and beautiful; the Roman, rich and beautiful, at least in its good examples. The splendour of the Grecian style was developed in Roman ornament on a still greater scale, until a boundless luxury established an indiscriminate extravagance of ornamental detail. This is strikingly illustrated in the extent to which wall painting was carried. They first imitated coloured marbles; these they afterwards divided into panels, and enriched with ornamental frames and cornices; then architectural decorations were added, and finally were introduced tragic, comic, and satyric scenes and landscapes. All eventually degenerated into the extravagances of the so-called Pompeian style. Nevertheless, Rome, doubtless, contained many examples of beautiful decoration of a high character. Even Pompeii exhibits occasional traces of a magnificent system of decoration. The painted figures found in the centres of walls or panels, strongly relieved by their dark or coloured grounds, are sometimes extremely beautiful in conception; and some examples of scrolls and arabesques, likewise upon dark ground, are both gorgeous in massing of colour and chaste in design.

The mosaic and tesselated pavements in Pompeii too, however inappropriate in their application to floors, are examples of an exuberance of ornament to which few modern palaces can offer a parallel.

(To be continued.)

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Professor Morton communicates to the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* a lengthy and very excellent account of the electric fire-alarm system of New York, which, in elaborate completeness, yet in practical simplicity, surpasses anything of the kind we ever heard of. It enables any passer by the neighbourhood in which a fire breaks out to telegraph to the central engine office announcing the fact, and, what is more, to give the actual location of the threatened conflagration. Throughout the streets of the city, at the fire-engine houses and contiguous to the telegraph posts, are placed small "watch-boxes," usually locked up, but of which every policeman and every fireman has a master key, and which even a passer by can open by following instructions duly exposed to view. When a box is entered, a handle is seen, which has merely to be pulled, and in the pulling of it several things are accomplished:—First, an alarm signal is sent to the central station; and second, a little piece of clockwork is started in the box, which, giving motion to a wheel with a definite number of teeth, sends, also to the central office, as many signals as there are teeth; and as this number corresponds with the number by which the signal box is known, it is recognised in a minute from whence the alarm comes. This is not all. In the course of a few moments the sender of the alarm receives a responsive signal informing him that his cry has been heard. He may shut the box and go away. At the central office his first signal warns the attendant of the coming of the others, indicating the location; and by the mere turning of a few switches the said attendant can announce the outburst to as many engine stations as he pleases, and thus concentrate at will the whole or any part of the engine power upon any one point of the city. But while the first signal has raised an alarm it has performed another office: it has automatically marked a dot upon a chronograph sheet, upon which also a clock has marked the hour and minute; and following the dot the signals denoting the number of the box from which they came register themselves, so that this is a lasting record of the time at which every fire alarm was raised, and the quarter from whence it came. Fifty-six wires are led to this automatic tell-tale; they are the trunk lines that issue from the office, and branch off in all directions to the several hundred signal boxes. The "switch-board" (as the table is called where the various connexions are made with any wire bringing an alarm and the score or more wires along which the warning is to be repeated) contains over five hundred switches arranged in groups and sections whereby junctions with a numerous wires of a district can be instantaneously made. The number of battery cells employed to work the signals would, if they were arranged in single file order, make a line nine hundred feet in length.

Canon Moseley's recent lecture at the Royal Institution upon the motion of Glaciers threatens to revive the controversy of which that phenomenon was the subject many years ago. Of the number of theories that have been proposed to account for the flowing movement of these ice rivers, the one that generally obtains the adhesion of students of the question is that which ascribes the descent to the weight of the ice taken in connection with its viseous or pitch-like character. Canon Moseley, however, holds that gravitation is not a sufficiently powerful force to produce the observed effects; and he invokes the assistance, in theory, of what is known as the "crawling" action—a consequence of alternate expansion and contraction of the ice by the heat of the sun. He had remarked that a sheet of lead on a sloping roof crept downwards, because the hot sun expanded it to a greater extent than subsequent contraction on cooling could draw it up again—the reason of this being that gravity helped the former action but retarded the latter. Applying this principle to the sineous sheet of ice that forms a glacier, he argued that there must be a similar cause leaping to an analogous effect, and he has supported his hypothesis with very elaborate reasoning. The theory was thought to have been laid on the shelf; but its recent airing before the *elite* of scientific society has given it an apparent importance which it is not thought by some to deserve; and here we have one authority, and previous writter on the subject, Mr. John Ball, F.R.S., taking up the cudgels in defence of the theory which is based simply upon gravitation and viscosity, and warmly combatting the "crawling theory" of Canon Moseley. We may expect a further exchange of arguments.

The "Cabin Fare" of the future seems likely to be modified by a recent French invention. Instead of the hard, sour, weevil haunted biscuit that the seaman is now obliged to put up with, good and sweet, if not very light bread may by-and-bye be the staff of a mariner's life. The preservative process hinted at consists in well drying ordinary leavened bread and then compressing it. The proper degree of dryness is secured by keeping the loaves for a week or a fortnight. They are afterwards re-moistened by a few moments exposure to super-heated steam and then compressed by hydraulic power between plates of iron. The tablets thus formed if carefully packed in damp-proof cases will, it is asserted, keep their freshness for years. Obviously the bread must be pure to begin with: the stuff that is sold in bakers' shops throughout the country would not stand the week's drying exposure without turning sour.

The time is far distant when we shall turn swords into ploughshares. An opposite tendency at present prevails: implements of peace are eagerly pressed into the warrior's service. Here is Thomson's road engine being used as a gun carriage! By way of experiment two 50 cwt. pieces have been mounted on a couple of the steamers; and it has been found that they could be moved at six miles an hour, and brought to position with a rapidity scarcely attainable by any other means. The *Scotsman* is our authority for saying that a number of Mr. Thomson's vehicles have been ordered for the English and Indian Governments, to be used for artillery transport.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

A clever article by Admiral Rous, entitled "Racing—Past and Future," appears in the current number of *Baily's Magazine*. We have made a few quotations which will be of great interest to our sporting readers:—

> Whatever restrictions the Jockey Club may impose against the early running of two-year-olds, no sensible man will lose an opportunity of trying his yearlings (always excepting those of large stature or peculiarly bred). If it is wrong to run two-year-olds because they are only half-developed animals, it must be equally wrong to run three-year-olds, because they do not arrive at maturity till seven. The whole question is one of degree. It is wrong and brutal to overwork any horse, whether old or young, but it hurts neither if the exercise be suitable to their strength. We work our cart horses at two-years-old, which have not been over-well fed, why not our thorough-breds!
>
> Hunting men and cavalry officers complain of the increased value and price of strong thorough-bred horses, and some of them join in the vulgar cry that we destroy the breed by two-year-old races: nevertheless, heavy-weight carrying hunters are always to be bought. You can't breed for fat men, and never could at any time: the reason these stout gentlemen cannot get carried to hounds is not the fault of the horses—it is because they have discarded the fine old hound, which could hunt upon a cold scent, and they prefer chasing foxes with dogs which run like greyhounds. It is not because our horses are of an inferior quality that heavy men have some difficulty in getting well mounted; it is because they are so good that foreigners give a price which our country gentlemen don't choose to pay.
>
> London horse-dealers can prove that the demand for strong, thorough-bred horses which can bend their knees, is increased in the proportion of twenty to one for the home and foreign market in the last forty years. They well know that if the Legislature or the Jockey Club could disqualify two-year-olds from running the game would be up; two-thirds of the present horse owners would sell out; the great breeders would be ruined. Foreigners would reap the benefit of the panic; in a few years the stock would degenerate, and the country would lose one of its most valuable productions. If you could abolish two-year-old races, and three-year-old handicaps, instead of restricting racing more to the wealthy classes and to honourable men who run for sport, you will, on the contrary, drive them off the Turf, because they could not afford to keep their colts idle for an extra year, at the expense of £150 for each horse, to satisfy a private prejudice; and their places will be temporarily filled by professed gamblers, who will buy in a cheap market to pick up the flats in the country plates; and, finally, racing would be left in the hands of a few notorious racing gentlemen who find relief from the tedium of their useless days in extravagant speculations. There is no nonsense more childish or contemptible than to suppose that preventing two and three-year-olds from running in handicaps, or that the abolition of p.p. betting will ever check roguery or gambling. Every one of any experience on the Turf knows full well that ten times as many fortunes have been lost by bets made *after* the numbers were up as before, and that manifold robberies might be concocted by non-p.p. betting.
>
> If it be said that two-year-old racing ought to be stopped, on the plea of humanity, no animal in the world is in a more enviable state. We object to the propositions, because these measures would make the breeding and rearing of horses so expensive and ruinous. We are not aware on what grounds an M.P. presumes to interfere with the rights of a horse owner to run his horses. It might be left to the exercise of our private judgment, with the same privileges as the breeders of sheep and cattle. You do not interfere with the farmer in the management of his dairy. You may protect game (the *feræ naturæ*) during a certain interval of the year, to prevent their extinction, and to secure the vested interests in the landed property.
>
> Don't let us be told that the breaking-down or abuse of some two-year-olds is an argument against two-year racing. The same might be said against the working of aged horses—hacks, hunters, or cab-horses, because of the number of ill-used and broken-down jades we are pained te meet with. Abuse is one thing; the apportioning of the work of an animal to its age, power, and condition is another.
>
> The two important parties on the Turf are the horse owners and the British public. The first may be divided into three classes—men of property who spare no expense to breed or purchase the best horses, and who can enjoy races without betting, and at the same time, like Queen Anne, George IV., William IV., the old Bedfords, Fitz-Williams, Graftons, Richmonds, Glasgow, have great consideration to add their quota to the amusement of their friends and the public—these were and are our golden pillars of the Turf. Secondly, persons who keep horses and bet with moderation—very useful members of society. Thirdly, men who look upon their horses as dice, and whose avowed object is to win £100,000 on a Derby; and lastly, gentlemen who make heavy bets without keeping a racehorse, or even subscribing a shilling to promote the racing interests, are the persons who form the class who pay for the pleasure and gratification of the public, likely to continue the expense under any onerous conditions imposed by the caprice of gambling individuals who have excited a sensation.
>
> It is easy to remedy existing evils. I should propose to the Legislature to restrict the season for flat racing from March 20 to Nov. 15; to abolish list houses and betting advertisements, and to pass a law to discourage extravagant speculations—that if any person wins £20,000 on one race, he shall forfeit the amount to the informer; that no public prize or plate shall be advertised to be run for under the value of £50, according to the terms of the Act of Parliament, 1740.
>
> After all, there stands the Anglo-Arabian—the pride of the racing world—as superior in speed to all other horses as the greyhound to the mongrel. He has gone through the ordeal of early training, and has established his reputation. Where can you find his rival! To quote the Eastern hyperbole, "When he gallops he plucks out the tear from the eye." "It is a steed for the dark days when the smoke obscures the sun;" "Nec vulnera terrent," "Tantus in arma patet."
>
> The British public appear to imagine that the breed may be improved, although yearlings fetch £1,800 in the market; there is no expense spared to promote this object. From the mutterings of the impending storm raised by ignorant men we shrink back for shelter to over-legislation; and the Turf may be assimilated to the man who physicked himself to death. His epitaph was on his tomb—"I was well, I wanted to be better, and here I am."

NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's-hill, and 56, Ann-street, Birmingham.)

Improvements in machinery for cleansing and preparing gutta percha, india rubber, and like substances. E. T. Truman, London.

Improvements in the packing of pistons, glands, pipe or other joints. G. D. Kittoe and P. Brotherhood, London.

Improvements in apparatus for reversing marine and other large steam engines. J. J. Miller, jun., Camberwell, Surrey.

Improvements in effecting the preservation of animal substances, and in the production and employment of a new antiseptic. J. Gamgee, London.

Improvements in dials for gas regulators, and in dials in general, also in besils or rings for dial faces. J. Carnaby, London.

Improvements in machinery or apparatus in the manufacture of looped or knitted fabrics. T. Coltman, Leicester.

Improvements in the preparation of combustible liquids for illuminating purposes, and in lamps for burning such or other combustible liquids. G. G. Tandy, J. A. Dryden, and W. Perkins, Surrey.

Improvements in the treatment of night soil, sewage, urinous superphosphates, gas, lime refuse, and other refuse matters, for the purpose of deodorising, of obtaining manure, and of diluting acids with urinous mixtures. W. H. Hughan, Newton Stewart, N.B.

A new and improved system of constructing railway with jaunting cars, and ports and railways. H. T. Humphreys, London.

Improved apparatus for coupling railway carriages. J. Mackenzie, Edinburgh, N.B.

Improvements in combined hat and coat hooks, and in single hat and coat hooks or pegs. P. Currie, Birmingham.

Improvements in machinery for combing cotton, wool, and other fibrous materials. G. Little, Oldham, Lancashire.

An improved method of extracting juices from plants, and of separating liquid or soluble matter from solids. F. Kohn, Westminster. (Partly a communication from J. Robert, Seelovitz, Austria.)

An improved manufacture of wrenches, and in machinery connected with the same. A. G. Coes, Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.

An improved machine to be used in currying leather. A. M. Clark, London. (A communication from C. Renard, Paris.)

Improvement in carding engines for carding cotton and other fibrous substances. T. B. Kay, Bolton, Lancashire.

Improvements in railways and in rolling stock to be used therewith. H. T. Humphreys, London.

Improvements in apparatus for charging and discharging gas retorts, and for other similar purposes. J. J. Holden, London.

Certain improvements in books. W. C. Mitchell, Belfast, Ireland.

Improvements in firegrates. J. Milne, St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, N.B.

Improvements in the manufacture of metal brushes for casks or barrels. W. Gray and T. Biggin, Sheffield.

Improvements in apparatus for evaporating sugar. H. B. Preston, Liverpool. (A communication from José Guardiola, Chocolà, Guatemala, Central America.)

Improvements in covers for dishes and plates, and other articles and vessels. T. White, Birmingham.

Improvements in the manufacture of boot and shoe heels and tips, and shoes for horses and other beasts of draught and burden, and in machinery and in apparatus to be employed therein. H. Fletcher, London.

Improvements in the permanent way of railways. A. H. Macnair, Leith, N.B.

Improvements in deodorising and purifying sewage, and in making manure therefrom. G. W. Wigner, London.

Improvements in locking screw bolts and nuts. H. Johnson, Forest Gate, Essex, and R. J. Lecky, London.

Improvements in crates, packing-cases, and travellers' and other boxes. W. Young, London.

Improvements in machinery for scutching flax and other fibres. T. Coles and W. Henderson, Castle Cary, Somersetshire.

Improvements in preparing, clarifying, and preserving vegetable juices and other liquids. J. Headle, Leith, N.B.

Improvements in looms for weaving. G. T. Bousfield, Brixton, Surrey. (A communication from E. B. Bigelow, Boston, U.S.)

Improvements in machines for lapping cotton and other fibrous materials. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from R. Ritson, Lowell, Massachusetts, U.S.)

Improvements in means and apparatus for effecting aerial locomotion. R. Harte, London.

(Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid.)

Improvements in the construction of general electric telegraphic machines, and the mode of working them. F. T. Hubert and H. G. Truscott, Walworth, Surrey.

Improvements in the manufacture of welded tubes, and in apparatus employed for that purpose, which latter are partly applicable to other purposes. W. Galloway and G. Plant, Manchester.

Improvements in steam and other hammers, whereby to effect economy in the use of steam or other fluid actuating said hammer. D. Davy, Sheffield.

Improvements in self-feeding smokeless furnaces. T. Vicars, sen., and T. Vicars, jun., and J. Smith, Liverpool.

An improved combined ship's propeller and steerer. A. V. Newton, London. (A communication from F. G. Fowler, Illinois, U.S.

Improvemenss in breech-loading fire-arms and in cartridges and projectiles, a part of which improvements is also applicable to converting muzzle-loading fire-arms into breech-loading fire-arms. J. MacNaughton, Edinburgh, N.B.

Improvements in machinery for manufacturing metal tubes. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from C. G. Smith, Chelsea, Massachusetts, U.S.)

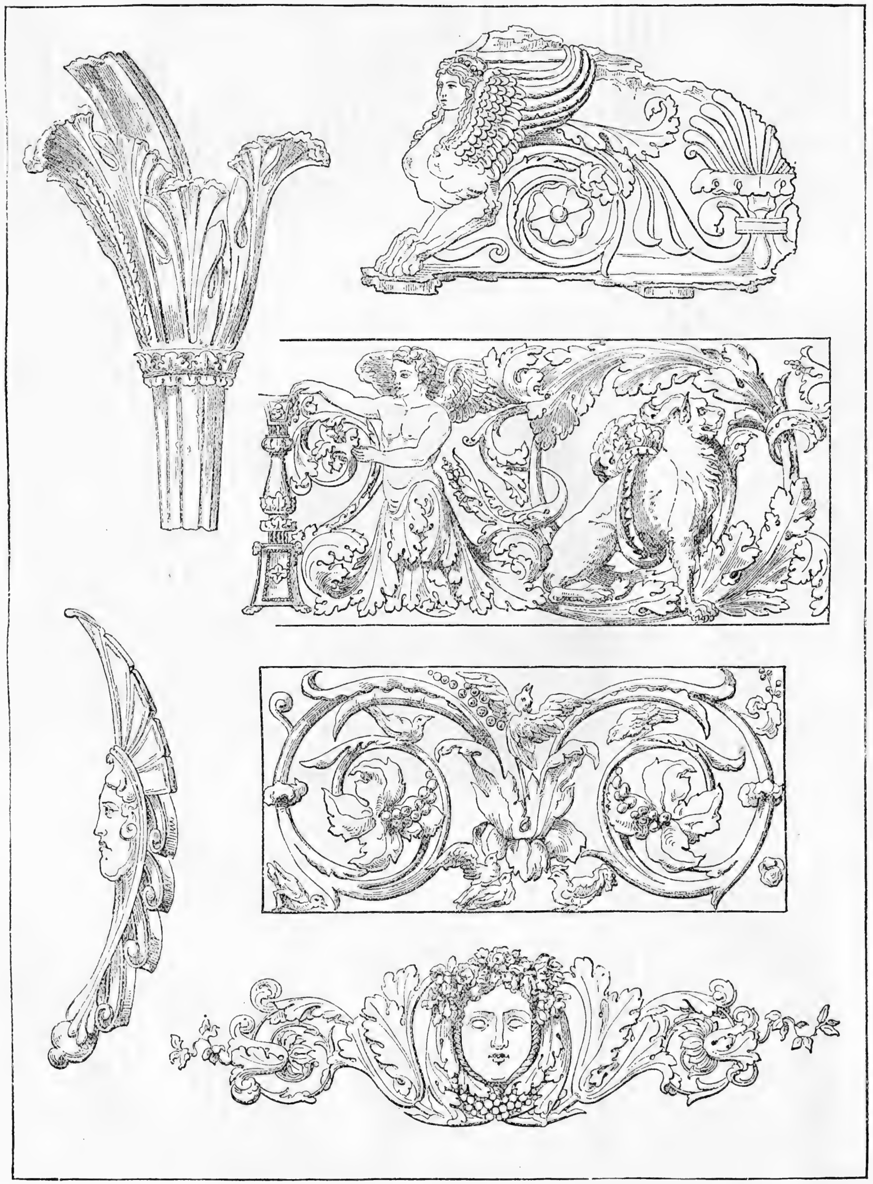
Improvements in, or applicable to, steam and other motive engines. W. C. Church, Manchester.

Improvements in cranes and apparatus for raising, hauling, and lowering weights. P. G. B. Westmacott, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE MIDLAND FAVOURITE.—A Lasting and Refreshing Summer Perfume for the Handkerchief.—Prepared only by A. Court, Chemist, 35, Bull Street, Birmingham. Established 1790. [676

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take: it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

ROMAN.



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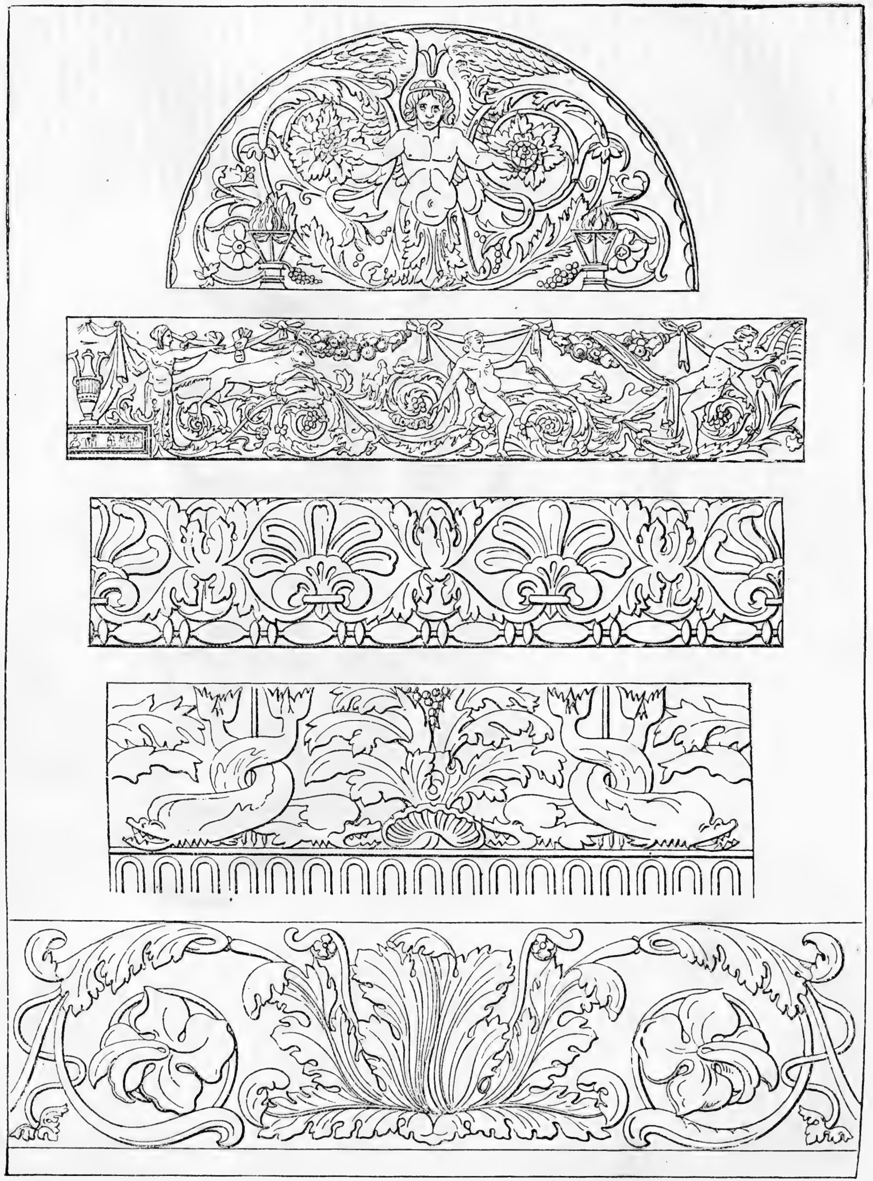


THE A. B. C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.—(*See page 26.*)—TO BE CONTINUED.

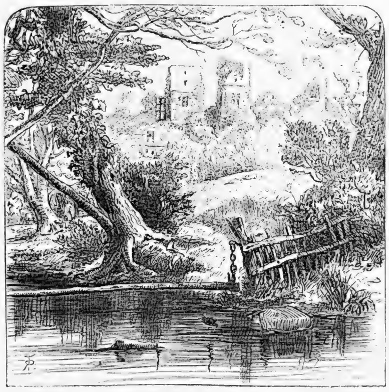
KENILWORTH CASTLE.

Who can speak of Kenilworth without thinking of Sir Walter Scott and his great work of fiction, "Kenilworth"? All who read "Kenilworth" should see Kenilworth, and *vice versa*; then truth and fiction combine to make a beautiful romance. But the novelist spoke of but one short (brilliant) epoch of its history—of what it was, whereas we must speak of it as it is—and as it was also.

There are few who can look on the ruins of the old castle without thinking of its past grandeur; of the knights of chivalry who were admitted within its precincts; of what the proud walls have seen and resisted. They have looked upon many a noble deed never recorded, and concealed many a tragedy known only to the players.

About the most ancient parts of the castle there is wonderful majesty, and the plainness and rigidity of the architecture would almost seem to favour a belief entertained by some that it dates from the time of the Romans. It is built of rich red-coloured stone, and the lines of the stonework are almost as distinct as if newly-hewn. The thickness of the walls is shown by the depth of the windows, which cannot be examined in any other way, for there is now no means of getting into the interior of this part; and imagination is at liberty to people its dungeons with skeletons and rusty fetters. Facing the west rises the most beautiful part of all—Lancaster's buildings. Though it is not so grand and gloomy as Cæsar's tower, it is a giant of strength, for its walls have withstood the storms of five hundred years, and yet there are the tall windows of the banquetting-hall still remaining. This hall was forty-five feet wide and eighty-six feet long. On the south side lay Leicester's buildings. It is plain in style, the stone mullions of its windows adhering to the picturesque taste of the Elizabethan age in which they were erected. To the north stands the gate-house, forming the principal if not the only entrance through the castle walls, which surrounded a space of about six acres, and were guarded at intervals by towers. The towers and gate-house were built at the same time by the Earl of Leicester. Two of the towers were erected at the end of the tilt-yard, and were called the Battery tower and Mortimer's tower. Southwards, beyond them, stretched the tilt-yard, the scene of many grand tournaments, and ladies sat in the Battery tower to see them, "all clad in silken mantles."

The first accounts of Kenilworth date from the time of Henry I.—seven centuries ago. It was then given by the King to Geoffrey de Clinton, a Norman. Dugdale says he took great delight in the place, in respect of the spacious woods and the large and pleasant lake; and it was he who first built that great and strong castle which was the glory of those parts. He could not have had possession of the castle long, for in the year 1173 it was possessed and garrisoned by the King, Henry II. In the beginning of King John's reign, Henry de Clinton, grandson to the original possessor, formally resigned to the crown all his rights to the manor, the woods, and pools. The next governor was William de Cantilupe, and Simon de Montfort was made his successor in 1244 by the king. At the battle of Evesham the proud Simon de Montfort was slain. His surviving son held the castle like a freebooter, and by his tyranny caused the name of Kenilworth to be the dread of the country round. "To crush this last and worst of the rebellious race, Henry fitted out an army, advanced to Kenilworth, and summoned it. Henry de Hastings, governor in Simon's absence, who had gone to seek help from France, slighted the message, and abused the messenger. Henry sat down before the castle and commenced the siege in form; while there, he made the memorable decree called the "Dictum de Kenilworth," in which he allowed the rebels to redeem their confiscated lands by a fine under certain conditions. Simon, now on the Isle of Ely, refused submission, and the king proceeded to storm the castle. On the 20th November the plague broke out in the garrison, and they endured the greatest suffering and privation till the middle of January, when they surrendered. Simon, having effected his escape beyond the sea, was no more heard of; but it was long ere the neighbourhood recovered from the effects of the six months' siege; and much injury was done to the canons of Kenilworth; for although they had allowed the king three hundred quarters of corn, and many other things, that the rest of their goods might be protected, yet the soldiers had oppressed them heavily; so that to relieve their wants the king by his letters patent required the neighbourhood 'to contribute as they would expect God to bless them, and himself to give them thanks.' Even the monks of the neighbouring abbey of Stoneleigh were not exempt from this leaguer, and all the recompense they got was that the king confirmed their charters."



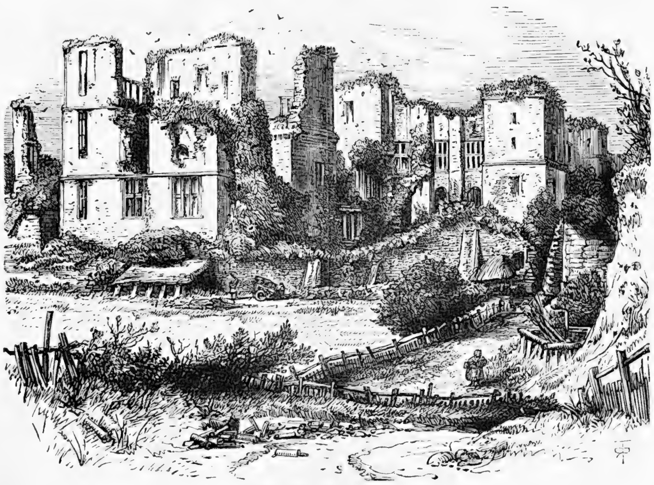
KENILWORTH FORD.

The King afterwards bestowed the castle and lands upon his son Edmund, reserving to himself the advowsons of the priory. Prince Edmund was created Earl of Leicester and Lancaster on the 29th of October, and the castle was made the resort of all the gay and lovely of the land. He instituted a Round Table in imitation of King Arthur, consisting of a hundred knights and as many ladies: "many came from foreign parts for tilting and tournaments, and the ladies for dancing." It continued to belong to the crown till 1563, when Queen Elizabeth presented it to her favourite Robert Dudley, who was created Earl of Leicester. He spent £60,000 on the castle and park, and in 1575 entertained his royal mistress the Queen. The following is Laneham's description of the entertainment put into modern English:—

"Unto this his Honor's exquisite appointment of a beautiful garden an acre or more of quantity that lieth on the north there, wherein hard all along the castle wall is reared a pleasant terrace of ten foot high and a twelve abroad; even under foot, and fresh of fine grass, as is also the side towards the garden, in which, by sundry equal distances, obelisks, spheres, and white bears, all of stone, upon their curious bases, by goodly show were set; to these two fine arbours by sweet trees and flowers, at each end one; the gardens flat under that with fair alleys green by grass. Some walks therein set with sand, not too soft or oily, but firm to walk on as a sea-shore; then much gracified by due proportion of four even quarters, in the centre of each, on a base a two foot square and high, a pilaster fifteen foot high, with a ball at the top, all of a solid block of porphyry. The savour on all sides, made so respirant from the redolent plants, fragrant herbs, and flowers, with fruit-trees, bedecked with apples, pears, and ripe cherries. And in the midst of the terrace, against the wall, was a square cage, sumptuous and beautiful, twenty feet high, thirty feet long, and fourteen broad; there were four great arched windows in front, and two at each end, and as many more above; divided by columns, all over-strained, even and tight, with great cunning and comeliness, with a wire net firmly net. Under the cornice every part was beautified with great diamonds, emeralds, rubies, sapphires, and garnished with their gold by skilful head and hand, by toil and pencil and lively expressed. There were holes and caverns in the wall for roosting and breeding, and holly trees for perching. But the silver sounded lute without the sweet touch of hand, the glorious golden cup without the fresh fragant wine, or the rich ring with gem without the fair-featured finger, is nothing, indeed, in his proper grace and use. Even so, his Honor accounted of his mansion till he had placed the tenants accordingly. Had it therefore, replenished with lively birds, English, French, Spanish, Canarian, and (I am deceived if I saw not some) African!"

At this time Shakespeare was a lad of about twelve years old, and it is probable (Stratford being but a few miles away) that he was among the country folk who flocked to the castle, and the first play he saw may have been "Hock's Tuesday," which was played before the Queen by the men of Coventry. After the death of the Earl of Leicester Kenilworth again went to the crown, and when Charles I. died its proud days ended. Cromwell gave the whole manor to some of his officers, who demolished the castle, drained the great pool, cut down the King's woods, destroyed the park and chase, and divided the lands into farms amongst themselves.

At the Restoration the remainder of the lease was granted by Charles II to the daughters of Lord Carey. When the lease expired Kenilworth was made over to Lawrence, Lord Hyde, created Baron of Kenilworth and Earl of Rochester. The last Earl of Rochester's eldest daughter and heiress, Jane, married William, Earl of Essex; and they again having no son, their daughter Charlotte inherited her mother's possessions, and by her marriage with the son of the Earl of Jersey, the Honourable Thomas Villiers, created Earl of Clarendon, she conveyed into the family of the Clarendons (the present possessors), the glorious ruins of Kenilworth Castle.



KENILWORTH CASTLE.

Representation of Norwich.—Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., has come forward as the Conservative candidate for Norwich. On Saturday he proceeded to the residence of Sir Samuel Bignold, opposite which he addressed a meeting of the electors.

Health of Mr. Bright.—The favourable report we were able to give last week in reference to Mr. Bright's health is more than confirmed by later information. Within the last few days a marked improvement has in all respects taken place in the right hon. gentleman's condition. Though his progress towards complete recovery will necessarily be slow, he is unquestionably in a fair way to the restoration of his powers. Mr. Bright is still at Llandudno. He has derived much benefit from sea bathing, and is able to take exercise on horseback.—*Birmingham Post.*

The Norwich Bribery Prosecutions.—A memorial signed by nearly 1,500 inhabitants of Norwich has been presented to Mr. Bruce praying that Hardiment, the Norwich briber, now undergoing imprisonment as a second-class misdemeanant, may be treated as a first-class misdemeanant. Mr. Bruce has intimated that the case shall receive his immmediate consideration, but that he must consult the learned judge who passed sentence (Mr. Justice Blackburn). Hardiment has now been three months in Norwich Castle, and his two sentences do not expire until April, 1871.

Gloucester Cathedral.—Some months ago the Freemasons of Gloutestershire expressed a wish to undertake the restoration of some distinct portion of Gloucester Cathedral, and it was suggested that they should provide the new reredos, at a cost then estimated at £600. A committee was appointed by the Provincial Grand Lodge, the £600 was raised, and at a recent meeting it was ordered that a communication should be made to the Dean to the effect that "the Freemasons are prepared with the £600, the amount which they were led to believe the restoration of the reredos would cost, and are most anxious to undertake that work; but that the committee do not believe it to be possible to obtain a larger subscription." The cost of the reredos, as designed by Mr. Gilbert Scott, is expected to be about £2,000.

Worcester Cathedral Restoration.—Most satisfactory progress has been made in raising the sum required to complete the entire restoration of Worcester Cathedral. A fortnight ago it was stated that Mr. Gilbert Scott's revised estimate for completing the work amounted to £15,000, and that Lord Dudley offered £5,560, and the Dean and Chapter £2,000, leaving £8,000 to be raised by the public of the Diocese of Worcester. Of that amount no less than £5,560 has already been promised. The Bishop of Worcester, Lord Lyttelton, and Messrs. Berwick and Co., bankers, Worcester, head the list with £500 each. Lord Coventry and Messrs. Porter give £300 each, Sir J. Pakington, Messrs. Lea and Perrin, and Mr. H. Allsopp give £250 each, Mr. Sherriff, M.P., £210, Mr. Rowly Hill (High Sherriff), Lord Sandys, and Lady Emily Foley, £200 each. There is no doubt the whole will be raised.

Rapid Passages.—Two extraordinary passages across the Atlantic have just been made by the Cunard Royal Mail steamer Scotia. She left Liverpool at 1 12 p.m. on the 4th of June, and, favoured with easterly winds, made 242 miles on the 5th, 255 on the 6th, 319 on the 7th, 329 on the 8th, 338 on the 9th, 346 on the 10th, 347 on the 11th, 361 on the 12th, and 367 on the 13th, completing the run to New York from Liverpool in nine days nine hours five minutes. She left New York again on the 22nd of June, and notwithstanding rather variable winds, made the following remarkable run:—On the 23rd 320 miles, on the 24th 316, on the 25th 322, on the 26th 329, on the 27th 360, on the 28th 350, on the 29th 347, on the 30th 346, and on the 1st of July 240, arriving at Liverpool at noon. She thus made the quickest return voyage she has yet accomplished, the mean time to this port being eight days nineteen hours.

The Derby Memorial.—The Goldsmiths' Company have subscribed £100 to the Derby Memorial Statue Fund.

Shipwreck on the Welsh Coast.—A vessel foundered six miles from Llandudno on Sunday tonnage 60, laden with slate, from Portmadoc to Liverpool. The life-boat went out to Rhyl without seeing any sign of the vessel or hands. There is no news as to thier being found, and it is feared all hands have perished. Hundreds of persons witnessed the incident through opera and marine glasses, and watched with great anxiety the departure and progress of the life-boat along the coast.

BY THE SEA.

I stand again upon the beach
Where first I saw you.
I thought you were beyond my reach,
Yet did adore you.

I thought that ev'ry girl I'd seen
Was far below you;
I looked upon you as my queen,
And longed to know you.

Day after day passed by—then came
The introduction;
And then began your little game—
Right rare destruction!

Ah, well! I'm older now. You know
"Experience teaches;"
And flirting now is all the go
On sea-side beaches.

I can but smile as now I think
On my past folly;
My madness then stood on the brink
Of melancholy.

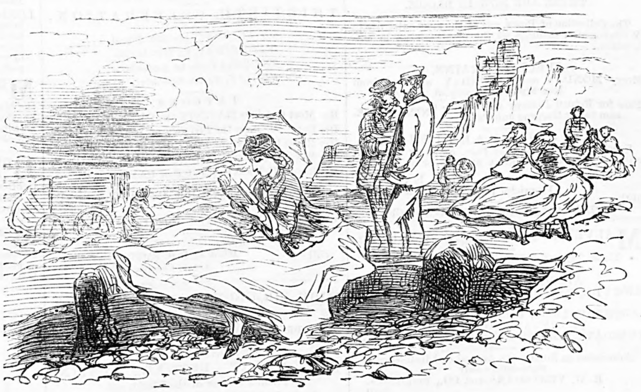
I shall not quite forget you—nay,
Shall think about you.
But, once for ever, hear me say,
Can do without you.

"PHIZ."

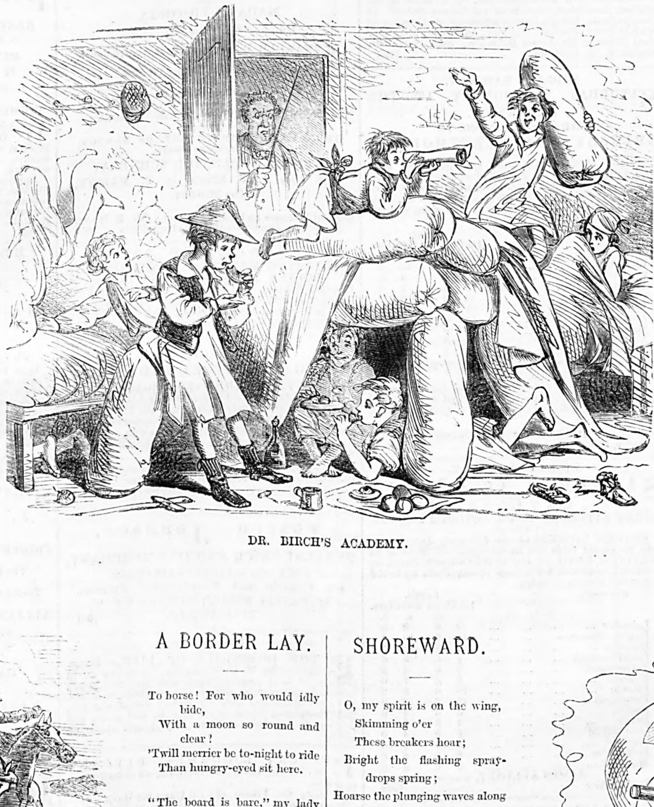
The name of "Phiz" (Mr. Hablot Knight Browne) is too well-known to call for any lengthy notice in this or any other journal, but as the designer of the sketches that appear on this page we feel bound to make brief mention of him. "Phiz" was born in 1815, and at an early age began with great enthusiasm to draw caricatures. In 1835 he succeeded the lamented artist Seymour as the illustrator of "Pickwick." He was highly successful, and for many years was engaged upon Dickens's works, most of which are illustrated by him. He has also contributed graphic illustrations to the novels of Lever, Ainsworth, Mayhew, &c., as well as to the Abbotsford edition of the "Waverly Novels," the "Illustrated Editions of Byron's Works," "H. B.'s Schoolboy Days," "Home Pictures," "Illustrations of the Five Senses," the "Adventures of Guy de Guy," &c.

The forthcoming memoir of the illustrious novelist will be entitled "Charles Dickens: the Story of his Life. By the Author of 'The Life of Thackeray.'" It will contain Leslie's portrait of Dickens in the character of Captain Bobadil, with numerous views and facsimilies; also studies of the chief characters in the novels, drawn by "Phiz"—the artist who originally delineated them. It is understood that some curious particulars relative to the first hint of "Pickwick" will now be published for the first time; also, an account of a 3 vol. novel, upon which the great novelist was engaged some time before "Pickwick" was commenced, but which novel was never published.

SKETCHES BY "PHIZ."



BY THE SEA.



DR. BIRCH'S ACADEMY.

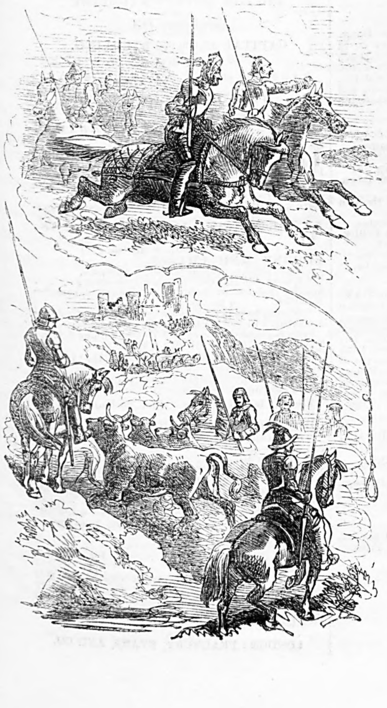
DR. BIRCH'S ACADEMY.

It is nearly midnight, and there is great glee in Dr. Birch's Academy. A new pupil has arrived and with him a box crammed with good things by his dear parents. The "new chap," anxious to make friends instead of enemies, has unlocked his treasures, and timidly asked his comrades to have some. The biggest boy, after a deal of doubtful consideration, has condescended to help himself to the largest and daintiest of the pies, remarking that he would do anything for a new fellow, no matter what—"Why when Tommy Green first came I actually drank ginger wine for him after eleven at night—did'nt I Tommy, ay?" "Yes," says the said Tommy, who has a lively recollection of the incident, "and you weren't asked neither." A pillow is hurled at Tommy's head for this outrageous assertion, and the big boy consoles himself with another pie, keeping a pillow in reserve for Tommy's head in case that young villian should make any more offensive remarks. He has already eaten more than he will digest for a day or two, but he resigns himself to his fate, and continues to feed, having been asked to do so, and being altogether opposed to doing things by halves. He calls upon the other boys to do likewise and be thankful. They comply. In the meantime the new boy gazes from his bed with awe, fearing that he will be the cause of the big boy, or rather the captain, choking himself, and be hanged for murder. The new boy has forgotten to offer his wine for consumption, and after Tommy's remark the captain does not care to help himself; but he suddenly gets crumbs into his throat, and rolls upon the floor very red in the face, and very loud in his screams. The new boy in terror rushes to his box for the wine, with which the captain is speedily restored to his friends.

The noise alarms that good man Dr. Birch, and he arrives on the scene when the rejoicings are at their height. Tommy, who is on the pavillion looking out for the Spanish Armada, suffers a galvanic shock. Tommy howls frightfully, making night hideous, and frightening the other boys, who throw pillows at the Dr. in mistake.

Grand finale: Howling and confusion.

A California sportsman has shot 2,273 squirrels this spring.



A BORDER LAY.

To horse! For who would idly bide,
With a moon so round and clear?
'Twill merrier be to-night to ride
Than hungry-eyed sit here.

"The board is bare," my lady pleads,
And shall we fast perforce?
Never, while herd in England feeds,
And Harden owns a horse.

What though in our last border fray
We lost a cousin brave?
As sound a sleep is his, I say,
As comes to churchyard grave.

Rather than toss on couch of pain,
Sinking by slow degree,
Who would not fall on starlit plain,
Or 'neath the greenwood tree?

The thrall of peace is all I fear;
No battle doom I dread;
There hath not died this many a year
A chief of Scott in bed.

To horse! and use to-night, my friends,
The moonlight as you may,
Till English valleys make amends
For our poor cheer to-day.

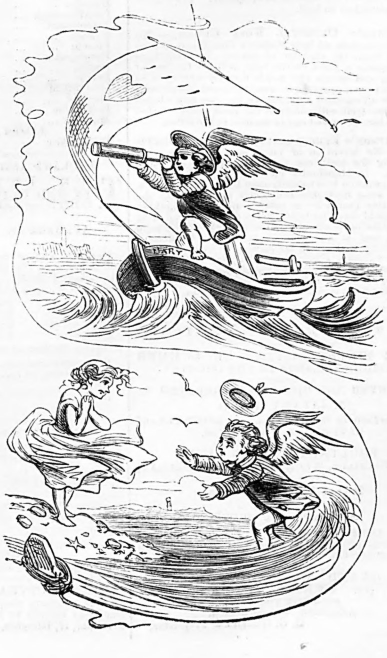
SHOREWARD.

O, my spirit is on the wing,
Skimming o'er
These breakers hoar;
Bright the flashing spray-drops spring;
Hoarse the plunging waves along our keelson road.

Friendly storm-fiend, whistle loud!
Shrill and sharp
Æolian harp;
Straining sheet and twanging shroud,
At your stormy music let the craven carp!

For mine eyes behold the shore
Where she dwells
That far excels
All rich ocean's pearly store,
Casketed in ocean's countless pearly shells.

Ho! I see it! Hail—all hail
O'er the foam
My loved one's home.
Darling, dost thou watch my sail!
Doth no quick-fluttering pulse declare to thee—I come!



COURT AND FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a grand ball at Marlborough House on Monday evening.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has made most favourable progress towards convalescence. Dr. Gream has returned to town from being in attendance upon her Royal Highness at the New Palace, Potsdam. The infant Princess is well.

By command of the Queen a State Concert was given on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of nearly 800 was invited. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Morton, the Hon. Mrs. Coke, Lord Harris, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Hon. C. L. Wood, and Major Grey, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House at twenty minutes past ten o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived from Frogmore, attended by Lady Susan Melville and Captain the Hon. C. Eliott. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise was present at the concert, attended by Lady Churchill. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge arrived from St. James's Palace, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Major-General Lord F. Paulet. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived from Gloucester House, attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt. Their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived from St. James's Palace, attended by Lady Caroline Cust, Baron von Engel, and Baron von Both. His Serene Highness the Prince and her Royal Highness the Princess of Teck arrived from Kensington Palace, attended by Colonel Airey. The Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the interior of the Palace, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel C. D. Patterson, the Exon in Waiting. A Guard of Honour of the Coldstream Guards was mounted in the court of the Palace.

BIRTHS.

Guest.—On the 4th inst., at Hamilton House, Arlington-street, the Lady Cornelia Guest, of a daughter.

Montagu.—On the 4th inst., at 12, Halkin-street west, London, the Lady Agneta Montagu, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Harward—Donaldson.—On the 29th ult., at the Parish Church, Hartlebury, Worcestershire, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Baker, rector, Gainsborough Harward, Esq., of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, to Alice Julia, second daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D.

Holyoake—Whitehouse.—On the 29th ult., at Ipsley, Warwickshire, by the Rev. C. Dolben, rector, assisted by the Rev. G. F. Fessey, vicar of Redditch. Edmund Holyoake, Esq., J.P., of the Willows, Redditch, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of James Hemming Whitehouse, Esq., of Ipsley Court.

Fry—Oakeley.—On the 2nd inst., at Lydham, Shropshire, by the Rev. F. S. Green, rector, assisted by the Rev. W. Rowland, vicar of Bishop's Castle, Robert Fry, younger son of Vice-Admiral Castle, of New Lodge, Lymington, Hants, to Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Soulden Oakeley, of Oakeley, Shropshire.

Ramsden—Salmon.—On the 1st ult., at St. Alban's Church, in the parish of St. Elizabeth, Jamaica, by the Rev. J. L. Ramson, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. R. B. Lynch, Richard Ramsden, Esq., of Camphill, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, and of the Inner Temple, to Elizabeth Frances, eldest daughter of the late John Stokes Salmon, Esq., of Bagdale, St. Elizabeth's, and granddaughter of the Hon. John Salmon, formerly President of the Council, Jamaica.

DEATHS.

Beresford.—On the 1st inst., at Brighton, suddenly, Elizabeth Beresford, wide of the Bishop of Armagh.

Winfied.—On the 3rd inst., at Church-road, Edgbaston, Lucy, widow of Robert Walter Winfield, Esq., aged 69.

The Crown has withdrawn the more serious charges against Boulton and Parke and they will be tried only for misdemeanour. They have been admitted to bail.

Mather's Oriental Rose Cream.—No toilet is complete without Mather's Rose Cream, a pure extract from the choicest of leaves. It strengthens and imparts a gloss to the hair, without the use of pomade, and averts the much dreaded approach of baldness; even restoring in some instances the growth, when, to all outward appearances, the case seems hopeless. One trial will convince the most sceptical that what is here promised can be verified to the letter.

Hampson's Fluo-dentine or Liquid Dentifrice.—No invention of late years for thoroughly cleansing the teeth can equal Mr. Hampson's Fluodentine. In Manchester and throughout Lancashire this preparation is constantly used by the best families. Unlike some nostrums constantly puffed off to the public, this Dentifrice is entirely free from anything which could cause irritation to the gums. Being in its nature alkaline it completely prevents any acidity from arising, and is an excellent corrective of offensive breath. By it the teeth are preserved clean and white, and its frequent application will whiten teeth already discoloured by decay. The Fluodentine may soon be expected to become as well known and appreciated in the Midlands as it is already in "Cottonopolis."

LOWER GROUNDS, ASTON.

THE FINEST DISPLAY OF SUMMER BEDDING PLANTS IN THE COUNTRY.

SYNYER AND GILMER'S CELEBRATED MILITARY BAND

Will Perform in the New Orchestra MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 till 8.30.

POULTNEY'S BRASS BAND

Every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, From 4 till 8.30.

BOATING, &c.

Admission, Twopence each.

The ASSEMBLY ROOM will be OPEN for DANCING MONDAY and SATURDAY, from 8 till 10.30. Admission, Sixpence each.

THE GRAND MUSICAL PROMENADE, ON EVERY FRIDAY,
FROM FIVE TILL NINE.
Admission, Sixpence each.
746] H. G. QUILTER, Proprietor.

THE ROYAL PROMENADE GARDENS,
SUTTON COLDFIELD.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!
THESE ARE NOW IN BLOOM.

The Collection of Roses, one of the most extensive in Warwickshire, includes all the best varieties in cultivation.

SPECIAL TRAINS,
Every MONDAY and SATURDAY, will run from New Street at Three p.m.

Fare for Return Journey and Admission to the Gardens and Park, } NINEPENCE.

PIC-NIC PARTIES.
Special Terms for Railway Fare, &c., may be known on application at the Railway Stations, or to

J. COLE,
Proprietor Royal Promenade Gardens.
912]
ORDINARY ADMISSION, TWOPENCE.

MALVERN PROMENADE GARDENS.

These beautiful GROUNDS are OPEN to Visitors DAILY.
ADMISSION SIXPENCE,
ENTITLING EACH TO A BOUQUET.

ARCHERY, LAWN BILLIARDS, CROQUET, &c.
PROMENADE CONCERTS ON
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

Admission on Sundays to Annual and Half-yearly Subscribers only.
R. H. VERTEGANS and CO., Proprietors.
[870

MORRIS ROBERTS'S SUBURBAN RETREAT.
ST. HELENA GARDENS,
MUSIC HALL, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS,
SHERBORNE ROAD, BALSALL HEATH.

These beautiful Grounds, replete with every comfort, convenience, and accommodation, are situated in the highest, healthiest, and most salubrious Suburb of Birmingham. Private Parties accommodated. Splendid BAND every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday. Musical Director, Mr. James Robinson. Solo Pianoforte, Master W. H. Robinson. [788

MIDLAND RAILWAY.
SATURDAY TO MONDAY AT THE SEA SIDE.
CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO
GRIMSBY AND CLEETHORPES.

EVERY SATURDAY until OCTOBER 29, 1870, CHEAP EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued from the undermentioned Stations to GRIMSBY and CLEETHORPES by any of the Ordinary Trains available for returning by any Train up to the following Monday Evening.

STATIONS.	FARES. 1st Class. s.	d.	Cov. Car. s.	d.
Birmingham	20	0	10	0
Tamworth	17	0	8	6
Burton	15	0	7	6
Derby	12	0	6	0
Leicester	15	0	7	6
Loughboro'	14	0	7	0
Mansfield	12	0	6	0
Nottingham	10	0	5	0
Newark	10	0	5	0

Children under Three Years of Age, Free; above Three and under Twelve, Half-fares.

The Tickets will not be recognised for the Return Journey unless they have been presented and Stamped at the Booking Office at Cleethorpes or Grimsby on the Day of Return.

JAMES ALLPORT, *General Manager.*
Derby, 1870. [907

MIDLAND RAILWAY.
SATURDAY TO MONDAY AT MATLOCK.
EVERY SATURDAY UNTIL OCTOBER 29th, 1870.

RETURN TICKETS at the following Low Fares, will be issued from the undermentioned Stations to MATLOCK BATH by any of the Ordinary Trains on Saturday, available for return by any Train up to the following Monday Evening.

STATIONS.	FARES. 1st Class. s.	d.	2nd Class. s.	d.
Leicester	10	6	8	0
Rugby, Nuneaton	12	6	10	0
Hinckley	11	6	9	6
Loughborough	7	6	5	6
Nottingham	6	0	4	6
Newark	9	0	7	0
Lincoln	10	6	8	0
Birmingham	10	6	8	0
Burton	6	0	4	6
Derby	4	0	3	0
Chesterfield	5	0	4	0
Sheffield	8	0	6	0
Rotherham	8	0	6	0
Masboro'	8	0	6	0

JAMES ALLPORT, *General Manager.*
Derby, 1870. [908

MIDLAND AND FURNESS RAILWAYS.
THE ISLE OF MAN, BY THE PICTURESQUE AND SHORTEST SEA ROUTE, *vià* BARROW.

AVERAGE SEA PASSAGE—3½ HOURS.

Until the end of September TOURIST TICKETS will be issued to DOUGLAS, by the route through the Picturesque Districts of Craven and Furness, *vià* Leeds, Carnforth, Furness Abbey, and Barrow, from

Birmingham
Worcester
Hereford
Gloucester
Burton
Leicester
Derby
Nottingham
Northampton
Cambridge
Market Harboro'
Chesterfield

and other Stations on the Midland Railway.

Passengers are allowed to break the journey at Furness Abbey, on condition that they resume it within three days.

1870. BY ORDER.
[906

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO HAGLEY AND KIDDERMINSTER.

On MONDAY, June 20th, and every MONDAY until further notice, a CHEAP EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Birmingham (Snow Hill), at 9.40 a.m., Smethwick Junction, 9.50, Oldbury, 9.56, Rowley, 10.2, add Cradley, 10.10, for HAGLEY and KIDDERMINSTER, returning the same day.

For further particulars see handbills.

J. GRIERSON, *General Manager.*
Paddington, June, 1870. [901

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS is regularly supplied in Broad Street, Hagley Road and District by G. R. BARBER, Bookseller and Stationer, 17, Islington, Broad Street.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THIRTIETH CELEBRATION.

ON TUESDAY, the 30th August.
WEDNESDAY, the 31st August.
THURSDAY, the 1st September.
FRIDAY, the 2nd September.

PATRONS.
Her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE.
His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.

PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. the EARL of BRADFORD.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—The Nobility and Gentry of the Midland Counties.

By order,
773] HOWARD S. SMITH, *Secretary,*
Argyle Chambers, Colmore Row.

THE BIRMINGHAM GRAND CONCERT HALL.
COLESHILL STREET.
PROPRIETORS, J. JUDD AND CO.

On MONDAY, July 11,
THE GREAT ESTHER AUSTIN,
Premier Dancer of the World, and
NEW PARISIEN TROUPE OF LADIES,
Ten in Number, in their
GREAT "CAN CAN" BALLET
Every Evening at Ten.

The BROTHERS TURLE, Champion Gymnasts, from The Royal Alhambra, London.

MADAME VICTORIA,
Queen of the Lofty Wire.

ALEXANDER DAVIS, the Great Ventriloquist.

SAM DAWSON, Comic Vocalist.

MISS RICHARDS, Serio Comic.

RICHARD HALES, Comic Vocalist.

THE GREATEST TREAT OUT OF LONDON.
And no extra charge.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
With Lime Light Effects, by E. MARTIN,
The Manager.

General Manager and Stage Director ... Mr. E. Martin.
Doors open every Evening at half-past Six. [800

ESTABLISHED 1839.

PRINTING MATERIAL & COMPOSITION ROLLER DEPOT, Cathedral Corner, 11, Fennell Street, Manchester. JOHN FORSYTH, Printers' Broker, Valuer, &c. Dealer in all kinds of New and Second-hand Printing Materials—Presses, Machines, Inks, &c. Lists on applicaiion. [933

WOOD BROTHERS,
IRON BOAT BUILDERS,

MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM BOILERS, Tanks, Galvanizing Baths, Girders, Sugar Pans, Saddle, Kitchen, and Brewing Boilers. Also, makers of

IMPROVED STEAM CHESTS,

As used in the process of Printing Tapestry Carpet Yarns.

Boilers made by this Firm are registered (A) First Class, by the Boiler Inspection and Assurance Company.

DELPH BOILER WORKS, BRIERLEY HILL.
[935

JOSEPH JOHNSON,
GENERAL BRICK AND TILE MERCHANT,
And Dealer in FIRST CLASS COALS
For Domestic and Manufacturing Purposes.
BRITANNIA WHARF, NEWTOWN ROW,
BIRMINGHAM. [931

NEW MUSIC.

IN THE DOWNHILL OF LIFE. Song. Composed by W. T. Wrighton. Post free for 18 stamps. "Will certainly rank with Mr. Wrighton's best and most popular compositions."—Vide *Orchestra.* London: Published only by Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington Street, where may be had, gratis and postage free, a list of all Mr. Wrighton's charming songs.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' ELEGANT MUSIC for the PIANOFORTE, all at half-price, post free.

God Bless the Prince of Wales. 4s.
La Vivandière (Morceau Militaire). 3s.
L'Etoile du Soir. 3s.
Thy Voice is Near. 3s.
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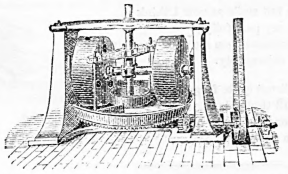

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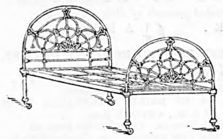

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All the protected private Stations, Walls, Boards, and Hoardings. Charges strictly moderate. Established 1825. [601

PURNELL & SONS
WORCESTER

PURNELL AND SONS,
ST. NICHOLAS STREET,
WORCESTER,
FURNITURE CARRIERS,
BY ROAD OR RAIL.
EXTENSIVE ROOM FOR WAREHOUSING FURNITURE, VALUABLES, &C. [791

SCOTT'S
Worcester Made
REINDEER

THE REINDEER 2s. GLOVE is a new "Worcester Made" Glove for Gentlemen; manufactured expressly for SCOTT and ORAM, Glovers, Worcester, and introduced by them at their Glove Bazaar during the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Worcester, in 1863. They are soft, pliant, effective walking and driving gloves, thicker than kid, but thinner than dogskin, and fitted with "Scott's patent hinge-jointed buttons." They are cut to every size, and piqué sewn, in the following shades: BRUNDORE sewn black and white, GOLD TAN sewn black, also black and white, DARK DRAB sewn Magenta and black, LIGHT DRAB sewn black, NEW PARK brown and white, sewn black and white.

For LADIES also these Gloves are made (every size) in BRUNDORE sewn black and white, GOLD TAN sewn black, LIGHT DRAB sewn black and white, and are highly approved for riding, driving, archery, croquet, &c.

Two Shillings per pair: by sample post, 2d. extra for one or two pairs; for three to six pairs, 4d. In ordering, state size and colour, with stamps or P.O.O. to cover amount. [777

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE, established by forty years' experience as the most effectual preservative of the Teeth and Gums. Sold universally, in pots at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each. None genuine unless signed Jewsbury & Brown, Manchester. [889

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—AGUA AMARELLA restores the human hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age. J. GOSNELL AND CO. have at length, with the aid of one of the most eminent chemists, succeeded in perfecting this wonderful liquid. It is now offered to the public in a more concentrated form, and at a lower price. Sold in bottles at 3s. each, also 5s., 7s. 6d., and 15s. each, including brush. [851

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 1s.6d. per pot. Angel Passage, 93, Upper Thames-street, London. [852

INDIGESTION. — The Medical Profession adopt MORSON'S Preparation of PEPSINE as the true remedy.—Sold in bottles and boxes from 2s., by all Pharmaceutical Chemists and the Manufacturers, Thomas Morson and Son, 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. [845

NEXT OF KIN.—Just published, a Classified and Descriptive INDEX (of 20,000 names guaranteed) to Advertisements for Next of Kin, Chancery Heirs, Legatees, &c., from 1700 to 1869, post-free 32 stamps. Address, Mr. CULLMER, 17, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C. [858

THE BIRMINGHAM MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE.
42, *NEW STREET.*

EVERY description of MOURNING ATTIRE.
BLACK SILKS, IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.
SHOW ROOMS FOR MOURNING MILLINERY.
MANTLES AND DRESSMAKING.
Funerals efficiently and economically CONDUCTED in every part of the country.

BACH AND BARKER,
PROPRIETORS.
[675

In the spring months Christian's preparation of Sarsa Taraxacum (Dandelion combined with Sarsaparilla) is recommended with confidence as one of the most efficient Restoratives hitherto produced. As an alterative, tonic, and purifier of the blood, it is invaluable. For languor, inactivity of the liver, weak digestion, flatulence, spasms, general debility, boils, and skin diseases, it has been employed with the greatest success, where other medicines have been unavailing. It is not objectionable to the palate, but of a most agreeable flavour. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 8s., and 10s. 6d. each. There is a considerable advantage in purchasing the larger sizes.—Prepared only at Christian's Dispensing Establishment, New Street, Birmingham. [711

DIVIDENDS 10 TO 20 PER CENT.
For Safe and Profitable Investments,
Read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR *(Post Free).*
(THIS MONTH'S NUMBER NOW READY.)
It contains all the best-paying and safest Stock and Share Investments of the day.
SHAREHOLDERS, INVESTORS, TRUSTEES, CAPITALISTS,
Will find the above Investment Circular a safe, valuable, and reliable Guide.

Messrs. SHARP & CO., Stock and Share Brokers, 33, Poultry, London, E.C. (Established 1852).
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, London, E.C. [419

ST. VINCENT ROCKS FAMILY HOTEL,
CLIFTON DOWN, near BRISTOL.

Elegantly fitted up, and in a situation of unrivalled beauty. From the House the most charming views are obtained of Leigh Woods, Nightingale Valley, the Suspension Bridge, the River Avon, &c.

Sitting-rooms and Bed-rooms with Dressing-rooms and Waterclosets *en suites.* An elegant Drawing-room for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen frequenting the Coffee-room. [763

BIRMINGHAM.
THE
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
(Snow Hill Station.)

"One of the most elegant, comfortable, and economical Hotels in the three kingdoms."—*The Field*, July 31 [691

SUFFIELD'S DINING ROOMS,
AND
LUNCHEON BAR,
UNION PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
[754

THE ST. JAMES' LUNCHEON STORES, 105, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM, five Doors from the New Midland Bank. Chops, Steaks, &c. at five minutes' notice. Choice Foreign Wines and Cigars, Burton Ales and Dublin Stout. T. HANSON; and at the CORNER STORES, UNION PASSAGE. [437

ANGLO-BAVARIAN ALES.
THE CELEBRATED AMBER ALE, IN BOTTLES
TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER DOZ.

ASH AND CO.,
HIGH STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
[758

TRADE MARK.

GOOD DINNER SHERRY, 24s. per Doz.
GOOD USEFUL PORT, 24s. per Doz.

JAMES FOX AND CO.,
101, *HIGH STREET, And*
1, 2, *and* 3, *PHILIP STREET.* [785

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JOSEPH BARROWS AND SON,
AGENTS TO HANAPPIER & CO.,
BORDEAUX.
STORES: 51, Snow Hill; 41, High Street; 38, Aston Street.
OFFICES: 58, Bath Street, Snow Hill, Birmingham.
[812

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

[511

GARRATT AND HOLMES,
PLUMBERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, &c.
Every description of Repairs executed in the best manner.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED,
13, WOOD STREET,
[593

JOHN R. EDWARDS,
BABY LINEN MANUFACTURER AND FANCY DRAPER.
CHILDREN'S FROCKS AND PINAFORES IN GREAT VARIETY.
Ladies' Underclothing. Stays, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.
38, *SNOW HILL, BIRMINGHAM.* [769

BOWATER'S PRIZE ARTIFICIAL TEETH defy all Competition for NATURAL APPEARANCE, MASTICATION, ARTICULATION, and COMFORT. Teeth fixed from 5s. per Tooth, including all charges.

W. BOWATER, Surgeon Dentist, &c., 142, Broad Street, Birmingham.

BOWATER'S TOOTH-ACHE SPECIFIC, in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each; by Post, 7 or 14 stamps. [573

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—The best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heart-burn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies, children, and infants.

DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London, and of all chemists. [581

NOTICE.

IN PREPARATION for the Next and Succeeding Numbers of the *Illustrated Midland News:*

FULL PAGE ENGRAVING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW YARD AT OXFORD.

SKETCHES OF IMPORTANT EXHIBITS AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT OXFORD.

FULL PAGE ENGRAVING OF THE GODIVA PROCESSION AT COVENTRY, DRAWN BY F. GILBERT.

PORTRAIT OF MR. JAMES ALLEN RANSOME.

PORTRAIT OF LORD BEAUCHAMP.

FULL LENGTH PORTRAIT OF MRS. ROUSBY.

THE AGRICULTURAL WORKS AT IPSWICH.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH AT WORCESTER.

LORD DUDLEY LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW HOSPITAL AT KIDDERMINSTER.

THE BIRD CORNER IN THE BIRMINGHAM MARKET.

WELL DRESSING AT TISSINGTON, IN DERBYSHIRE.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT ILLUSTRATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FORTHCOMING BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.

&c., &c.

TURKISH, VAPOUR, SULPHUR, AND MEDICATED BATHS,
No. 14, CRESCENT, CAMBRIDGE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Open daily for Ladies and Gentlemen (Sundays excepted) from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m.

LIST OF TERMS ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—The only Establishment in the Midland Counties where you can have such a variety of Baths for the purposes of luxury and health.

JAMES MELLING, *Proprietor.*
MISS MELLING, *Superintendent of the Ladies' Department.*
909]

PATENT Strong OAK COFFINS, of superior quality, that contain small chambers filled with deodorising compounds, which attract and destroy all bad smells and prevent the spread of disease, supplied at a trifling additional cost of an ordinary coffin, by the patentee, KIRBY OGDEN, Undertaker, 93, Strangeways, near the Assize Courts. Office, 4, Long Millgate, near the Old Church, Warehouse and Manufactory, 22 to 26, Trafford Street, Gaythorn Bridge, Manchester.

N.B.—Wanted a respectable and responsible AGENT for Birmingham and surrounding towns. Prices and particulars sent post free on application. [917

STAR TEA Cos
2/6
PER POUND

74*b*, *WORCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [438

PROTECTION FROM FIRE
BRYANT & MAY'S
TRADE MARK
SECURITY
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX
TRADE MARK
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST
DANGEROUS IMITATIONS

[410

THE GREAT CENTRAL STEAM POWER DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT.

Principal Depôt: Oriel House, Bull Street, Birmingham.

Works: 121, Great Charles Street.

Branch Office: Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.

JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor.

The above are the largest and most complete Dye Works in the Midland Counties. [445

CONEY AND CO.,
CORKSCREW AND FANCY STEEL TOY MAKERS,
Invite the attention of Merchants and Factors to their WHISTLE RAILWAY KEYS and Corkscrews, just Registered by them, in Steel, German Silver, &c.; Light, Compact, Efficient, Cheap.
80 *(Top)*, *LIONEL STREET.* [748

M. J. ROTHSCHILD,
Midland
WATCH MANUFACTORY,
Wholesale and for Exportation,
15, CAROLINE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [455

LEE, MANN, AND CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATORS, &c.

Respectfully announce that they have OPENED their NEW PREMISES, in

ANN STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

With a Splendid STOCK of PAPER HANGINGS of the newest and most fashionable Patterns.

In entering upon their New Establishment, they beg to thank their Friends and the Public for past favours, and to assure them that every effort will be made to render it, not only the largest in England, but in every way worthy of public and universal support.

DECORATIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOLD, FLOCK, and SATIN PAPERS, in great variety, suitable for Rooms of every description, including the most approved Designs for DECORATIONS, BORDERS, and GOLD MOULDINGS. Also an extensive assortment of CHEAP PAPERS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

Intended to meet the wants of a large class of persons, including Builders, House Agents, Owners of House Property, and the Trade generally. It comprises an immense Assortment of the Cheapest Class of PAPER HANGINGS, which will be offered at the lowest Wholesale Prices for Ready Money only. [814

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Established upwards of Half a Century.
MR. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,
Has Removed from 65, New Street, to
11, *BENNETT'S HILL,* 11,
(Next to the Bank of England),
WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM 9 a.m., UNTIL 6 p.m.
Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.
N.B.—Only One Visit required from Country Patients.

Notice particularly Name and Address. [776

G. H. HARRIS, *BRISTOL ST., BIRMINGHAM,* AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER and MACHINIST.—Improved LAWN MOWERS, from 24s. to £30. GARDEN ROLLERS, 28s.; CROQUET SEATS, 8s. 6d.; CHAIN HARROWS, 37s.; CHAFF-CUTTERS, 42s. 6d,; KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, 20s. GARDEN SEATS, 4ft. 6in. long, 20s. CARPET SWEEPERS, 10s. 6d. A large Stock on hand. Every description repaired. The Trade supplied. [914

W. AND H. DEW,
SUCCESSORS TO RICHARD LLOYD,
GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSEMEN AND UNDERTAKERS,
33, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
[655

LLOYD & CO.,
157, *ISLINGTON,*
BIRMINGHAM.

Patentees and Manufacturers of Perambulators, and Bath Chairs of every description.

Wholesale and Retail. [603

YATES'S VIRGINIAN SILVER and PATENT ELECTRO-PLATE SPOONS, FORKS, TEA SERVICES, CRUET FRAMES, &c., &c. Manufactured by J. YATES and SONS, Pritchett Street, Birmingham.

Virginian Trade Mark, J. Y. & S. & $^{\text{Y.}}_{\text{V.S.}}$ on a shield.

Electro Trade Mark, J. Y. & S. & E. P. under a crown.

May be had through all respectable Wholesale Houses [686

WILLCOX AND GIBBS'
SILENT
SEWING MACHINE.

TRIAL
BEFORE
PURCHASE

MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Machines on Hire.
T. S. TONGUE,
Sole Agent,
3, *BULL STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM. [426

MONEY LENT for Three Years, repayable quarterly, on approved Personal Security. THE FULL SUM ADVANCED.—Apply (if by letter with four stamps) to JAMES BATE, MINORIES, BIRMINGHAM. [827

A PINT OF A REFRESHING SUMMER HAIR WASH for SIXPENCE!!! Ingredients and instructions post free on receipt of six stamps, from H. Lloyd, Totnes. [760

JOHNSON AND CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.
Manufactory and Show Rooms:—
CROWN WORKS, 81, LICHFIELD STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [592

GLENFIELD STARCH is the only kind used in Her Majesty's Laundry.

Those ladies who have not yet used the Glenfield Starch are respectfully solicited to give it a trial, and carefully follow out the directions printed on every package, and they will say, like the Queen's laundress, it is the finest Starch they ever used. [846

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